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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,096 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	TUESDAY,
MASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	....13th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	.....30th ,,
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	..... 7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA..	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	.....14th ,,
* L. SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	.....21st ,,
—CATHAY	2953	500	M. de Horne	.....28th ,,
* L. ROME	3013	1000	W. Barratt	.....4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	16th ,,
ANCONA.....	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ,,
MALWA.....	2939	2400	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA.....	3372	700	A. B. Daniell.....	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey.....	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RALDUINO...	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE ...	5,000	800	....1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	4,000.....	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000.....	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA.....	S. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for [illegible] MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ...	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR.

A NEW, most refreshing, and efficient remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, and diseases of the facial nerves. Also for Faintness, Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Imported direct from Japan by the Undersigned.

Per Phial Re. 1.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandevie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th September, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 7, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
NOUSHERA ...	2962	..On or about 16th September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Sept. 6, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA BELTS.

		Rs.	a.
Gents' Fine White ...	.....each from	2	0
,, Superfine Scarlet...	,,	3	4
Ladies' Fine White	each	2	0
,, Superfine Scarlet.....	,,	3	0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 cash.

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INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium.	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium.	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. E.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseergbur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
(CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR.)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR, OR TAFFETTA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials. Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....	Rs. 33	0 Cash,	Rs. 36	0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints.....	,, 36	0 ,,	,, 39	0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

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PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA) VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH CLASS TEAS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from COL. HAWES' Plantation) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable Selection of the Best and Cheapest KANGRA VALLEY TEA, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our TEAS have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of Aroma.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Rs. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HERMITAGE
A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 4 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of Parsi New Year's Day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1887.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 8th September, 1887, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (75) Seventy-five per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, September 9, 1887.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!

AND

ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,

Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1887 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY

ORR AND BARTON'S

MULTISCRIPTOR

OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

				Single.	Double.
No. 1	Octavo	size 9⅛ by 5⅛	...	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
„ 2	Quarto	„ 11⅛ by 9⅛	...	„ 13-0	„ 21-0
„ 3	Foolscap	„ 14⅛ by 9⅛	...	„ 16-8	„ 25-0
„ 4	Folio	„ 19¼ by 12¼	...	„ 27-0	„ 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges.

Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor in now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

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PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE GIBSON, late an Officer in the Bombay Forest Department, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 13th day of July, 1887, and Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 4th day of August, 1887, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM HENRY PROPERT, a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, the sole executor named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Henry Propert, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims, upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of September, 1887; as after that date the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor, will proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

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CONTENTS.

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CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The [illegible]ther of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Breugham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloacœ Maximœ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger a Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Bladnoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod, Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.

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Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.
Index.

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Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 66 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY[illegible] CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, Extra............	Rs. ..	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer............	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ ...	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg............	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. CUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Suterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port...	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons............	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	..
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar............	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy............	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules...	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne............	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay............	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ **	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles............	„ 5	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	—
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 15 0	..
Do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow............	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality...	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus............	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. middle size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„ —	„ 0 12
Peas for Soup............	„ —	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ —	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ —	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages............	„ —	„ 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart R[ow].

Bombay, June 28, 1887.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,900,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 .... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 .... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 .... „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough*.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark, W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6[illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum........	Rs. 52	Per Annum........	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly........	„ 29	Half-yearly........	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly........	„ 20
Monthly........	„ 6	Monthly........	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY........................ As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs 5
Second do. 2
Third do. 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding....... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1.
Each succeeding line .... „ -3

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum............	Rs. 12	Per Annum........	Rs. 15
Half-yearly........	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly........	„ 3	Quarterly........	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum........................	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly........................	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum........................	Rs. 12
Half-yearly........................	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture to Educated Natives, Rev. E. F. Brown, Indo-British Institution, 5 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture on "Education," by Rev. Wann, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay *vs.* Mofussil.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Kerbella (s), from London. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), from China.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chanda (s), for Coast and Calcutta; and Dunbar (s), Moulmein.

A Donation.—Mr. F. Y. Smith has made a donation of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Y. M. C. A.—A lecture on "Education" will be delivered by the Rev. A. B. Wann in the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, at Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 this evening.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Yellow and Black—Craigie (captain), Sladen, Summer, Dixon *vs.* White—Fenton (captain), Macrae, Wallace, Warner, Scott-Stewart. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

Manockji Nusserwanji Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients last month was 5,192, of whom 1,028 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 161. The prevailing diseases were diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever.

Misconduct of a Police Patel.—Bhorji Sakharam, Revenue and Police Patel, of Mauza A'mbegaon, Taluka Khed, in the Poona Collectorate, having been found guilty of grave misconduct and dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Lecture to Educated Natives.—The Rev. E. F. Brown, M.A., of Oxford Mission at Calcutta, will deliver a second lecture to educated natives at the Indo-British Institution, this afternoon, at five o'clock, Professor Hathornthwaite presiding. The subject will be "The Emancipation of the Conscience."

A Suspicious Character.—Abdool Raymon Cureem, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was again yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being found loitering on Friday night at Hoozria Mohola, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. Accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Annajee Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel and a blanket, of the collective value of Rs. 6-12, the property of Shewa Mahadeo and two others living at Khetwady. The accused pleaded guilty to the three charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th September 1887, was 469, being 25 less than the preceding week and 73 more than the week ending the 31st August 1886, and 8 more then the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 288 births were reported in the different districts. There were 12 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 25·88. There were 84 deaths from remittent fever, being 8 less then the last week and 8 more then the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentry were 76, 37 and 5 last week, against 76, 23 and 14 respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the European General Hospital touching the death of Mrs. Mary Cullen, aged 61 years. Deceased was a European widow who lived in the new Pensioners' home. On the 19th ultimo, at 3-30 p.m., while deceased was turning into Grant Road from Lower Duncan Road, at the Two Tanks she was knocked down and run over by a buggy and horse driven by one Abrod Mabrook at a slow pace. One of the wheels of the buggy grazed her right ankle and caused a wound. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where the wound was dressed and she returned home, remaining there up to the 22nd ult. She then went to the European General Hospital, where the wound was examined and was found to be three inches long and half an inch in breadth and very unhealthy. No fracture was detected. She had fever on admission and also suffered from chronic kidney disease. She became daily worse. Gangrene set in above the knee, and she died at 7 p.m. on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of Mary Cullen was caused by gangrene following a wound of the foot which she received by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a buggy.

Sent to the Reformatory.—Ebrahim Shaloom, a Jewish lad, aged 12 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of theft and criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a waist-belt with a purse attached containing ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each, some coppers and two silver rings set with stones, of the collective value of Rs. 109, the property of Salah, a Jewish woman living at Duncan Road. The accused was a baker's boy who was in the habit of going to the house of the complainant daily with bread. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, shortly after the boy had been to her house, she missed the property in question, and suspecting him mentioned her loss to the accused's master. On being interrogated the boy produced the belt which he stated he found on the staircase of complainant's house. On the matter being reported to the police, the boy was taken in custody, when he stated that he gave the notes to a friend named Abraham Asker who keeps a sherbet shop near his master's. Asker denied having received any notes from the accused, and the police on searching the premises of the accused and Abraham Asker failed to find them. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Drowned in a Bath Tub.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Adelaide Blanche Creagh, aged 2 years, the daughter of Daniel Creagh, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Frere Road, Fort. At about 1-30 p.m., on Wednesday, Antone Joseph, a cook in the service of Mr. Creagh, happened to go into the bath-room of his master's house when he saw the deceased with her head and the upper half of her body in a bath tub which was full of water. The servant at once shouted for Mrs. Creagh, who was in the next room, and raised the deceased out of the tub just as her mother arrived. She appeared to be dead. The mother, however, took the child from him and went away with it to the hospital. Here the child was seen by Dr. Burke, the Acting Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, who found that the child had ceased to breathe and the heart's action had stopped. The Doctor at once tried to restore respiration, but to no effect. The verdict was that the death of Adelaide Blanche Creagh was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a tub. The jury are of opinion that no unavoidable delay occurred in the hospital in the treatment of the deceased.

HIGH COURT.—September 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

CLAIM FOR ORNAMENTS AND CLOTHES.

Canji Meghji *vs.* Jagjivan Cullianji.

The plaintiff sought to recover possession from defendant of certain ornaments, clothes, and furniture, and Rs. 500 for having wrongfully detained the property; and also Rs. 2,500, with interest, being the amount due by the defendant to Kessowjee Meghjee, deceased, under a certain contract. Mr. Starling and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant. On the 13th of May last, Kessowjee Meghjee died at Bombay intestate, leaving behind him his half-brother, the plaintiff, his sole hair and next of kin according to Hindu law. At the time of his death Kessowjee was possessed of gold and silver ornaments, clothes, and household furniture of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,262, which the defendant took possession of together with all his books and papers. Defendant was also indebted to Kessowjee in a sum of Rs. 2,500 under a contract made between them. The contract provided that the defendant should purchase and convey to Kessowjee absolutely a certain house of the value of Rs. 2,500, and pay to Kessowjee interest on the sum at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum until such conveyance was completed. The plaintiff was unable to produce the contract which he believed to be in the possession of the defendant. Plaintiff had demanded of the defendant the possession of the abovementioned property and the sum of Rs. 2,500, but the defendant had refused to deliver them to him. The defendant, on the other hand, denied having received any property belonging to the deceased Kessowjee, and stated that the story as to the contract between them was entirely unfounded. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Evidence for the plaintiff was called durng the day.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. A. Kreck, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted .—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the Press Company for the year ending 30th June last. They are happy to say that the last season has been far more successful than the two previous ones, principally owing to the large number of bales pressed at the Dhoolia branch and the forming of a press combination at Tuticorin, placing this branch in a far more advantageous position than for several years past. Amraoti also shows a fair result, Bhownuggur being the only branch which has had a poor season, the crop having been a small one owing to damage by frost in February. The total pressing amounts to:—

	Bales.	Against		
Amraoti	12,195	13,173	Bales in 1885-86.	
Bhownuggur ...	10,224	13,789	do.	do.
Dhoolia	21,691	13,624	do.	do.
Total...	44,110	40,586	do.	do.

An increase of 3,524 Bales.

Besides the above 44,110 bales, 270 bales were pressed at Tuticorin, after the expiration of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' lease of that factory, and before the beginning of the press combination. The net profits derived amount to Rs. 51,382-3-4. Your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 75-0-0 per share free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 33,750, to place Rs. 15,000 to depreciation account, Rs.2,000 to reserve fund, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 632-3-4 to next year's profit and loss account.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887 were approved and passed. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share, free of income tax, was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy was re-elected a director. Mr. M. R. De Quadros was re-elected an auditor for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The following is the report of the directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, to be presented at a general meeting of the shareholders on the 12th:—

The directors have now the pleasure of presenting the shareholders with the sixth half-yearly report upon the working of the deposit and loan Society, for the half-year ending 30th June 1887.

The capital of the society has been steadily increasing every half-year, and it now stands at Rs. 19,805; the total number of shares allotted since the commencement of the society is 2,244 and of this number 1809 are fully paid up.

Fifty-two loans aggregating Rs. 20,916, after careful examination by the board were granted. The total number of loans granted from the commencement of the society is 233, amounting to Rs. 69,038.

The current account rules, which were passed on 16th March last and confirmed on 15th April, were brought into force in the latter month, and the Directors have much pleasure in stating that the members of the association have come forward willingly to assist the bank, as within a short period of two-and-a-half months, Rs. 2,014-8-0 were placed in current account.

The income of the society during the half-year amounted to Rs. 2,209-4-1, to which the balance of Rs. 58-14-3, of last year, added, amounts to Rs. 2,268-2-4, while the expenditure including interest on deposits, temporary loans, preliminary expenses, printing, &c., has been Rs. 902-8-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,305-9-7 as net profit, which the directors propose to distribute as follows:—

Dividend at 9 per cent. per annum.	Rs.	784	5	10
Reserve Fund	„	500	0	0
Auditors' fee	„	30	0	0
To be carried to next year's account	„	51	3	9

Dividend will be paid free of income tax.

THE CENTRAL INDIA MILLS.

The Directors of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company have issued the following report of the working of their mills at Nagpore during the past year:—

The directors again have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders very favourable accounts and results of the working of their mills for the year ending 30th June last.

Your directors are very glad to mention that to work the further contemplated extension of machinery at the mills, an order has been placed for a new pair of engines and four boilers on very favourable terms with Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., of Bolton, and a fresh order sent for about 7,000 ring spindles, being part of the new machinery, that it has been resolved to add to our present working plant. Forty-five new looms have also been added since the last report was issued.

Owing to the daily increasing consumption of cotton in your mills and the difficulty of meeting all our wants in the markets at Wardha and Hinghunghat, on account of severe competition in buying at those places, your directors have resolved on opening two new ginning factories, one at Sidpore and another at Kharangna. They are not expected to be very profitable concerns as ginning factroies, but, as hinted above, your directors, taking into consideration the restricted quantity of cotton produced in the Central Provinces, our daily increasing wants and still more the increasing number of competitors who want to buy Hinguughat cotton, have thought proper, simply as a measure of precaution to increase their means of purchasing the required quantity of staple in one shape or another. The engines and machinery for these factories have already arrived in this country and measures will be taken to set them to work at the beginning of the next cotton season.

The directors have also to inform the shareholders that they have for various reasons for the present abandoned the idea of erecting a mill at Pondicherry.

Your directors have thought proper to write off to machinery account this year sum of Rs. 11,200, being for old Machinery pulled up.

They have also, following their usual custom, written off to mill insurance fund account a sum of Rs. 18,659-6-0, being rateable premium on the value of all uninsured property of the company. and a sum of Rs. 1,32,754-8-6, to depreciation and renewal fund account for the depreciation of building and machinery.

They have also been enabled to strengthen your reserve fund by an addition to it of Rs. 1,50,000.

After deducting the abovementioned and other sums, the net profits for the year come to Rs. 3,33,128-9-1 which together with the sum of Rs. 49,263-15-10 brought forward from last year's account makes up the sum of Rs. 3,82,392-8-11. Out of this Rs. 93,750 having been paid last March as an ad-interim dividend, a disposal balance is now left of Rs. 2,88,642-8-11. From this your Directors recommend that Rs. 2,43,750 be appropriated to the payment of a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per share on 3,000 shares of the first issue, and at Rs. 32-8-30 per share on 1,500 shares of the second issue and the balance Rs. 44,892-8-11 be carried forward to next year's account.

Your directors regret the loss by death of one of your directors, Mr. Natheoram Jorayurmull.

Messrs. Gursetjee Jehangir Tarachund and Sorabjee Cowasjee Tata, two of your present directors, according to Article 88 of your deed, retire by rotation; they are, however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

Your directors have by resolutions created out of the company's profits a fund called the "Workmen's gratuitous pension fund," for the benefit of the work-people employed at the company's mill, in order to secure from them faithful continuous and therefore efficient service. You will be requested to confirm this scheme.

You will also have to elect two auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 6th September 1887:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	25	79	Chuda	18	42
Songadh	19	84	Chital	21	88
Dhola	25	60	Jetpur	23	0

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These remedies are unequalled throughout the world for bad legs, wounds, foul sores, bad breasts, and ulcers. Used according to directions given with them there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Many poor sufferers who have been patients in the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, and have derived little or no benefit from their treatment, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, "piles," and diseases of the skin there is nothing that can be used with so much benefit. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

The festival of the Mohurrum in Bombay does not fortunately give rise to the fanatic outbursts which too frequently mark its observance it some places up country, and the tomfoolery connected with it is regarded with every toleration and the utmost good humour. This happy state of things is no doubt attributable in a considerable measure to the admirable arrangements of Sir Frank Souter to regulate the processions. An idea of the measure taken by him to ensure a preservation of the peace at a time when religious feelings are dangerously excited may be formed from the following public order, published in English and the various vernacular languages in the *Government Gazette*:—

1st.—No person may erect or carry about a Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja during the ensuing Muharram except under the authority of a License from the Commissioner of Police.

2nd.—No persons may compose any assemblage or procession connected with any Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja, except a License has been granted to carry such Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja.

3rd.—Licenses to carry Taboots, Punjas or Dholeeka Punjas will be granted to Mahomedans only, and all persons obtaining such Licenses must produce them whenever required by any Magistrate or Officer of Police.

4th.—Every such License-holder will be held responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing any assemblage or procession connected with his Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja and shall enforce the good behaviour of all such persons, and the above clause shall be deemed to be one of the conditions of the License. In the event of any such persons being guilty of any riotous or disorderly conduct in any such assemblage or procession the Commissioner of Police may, should he see fit, at once withdraw, such License by verbal notification that the same is withdrawn, and all persons composing such assembly or procession shall immediately disperse and shall not reassemble or continue to carry about the Taboot, Punja, or Dholeeka Punja belonging thereto.

5th.—No music may be played in any of the streets or thoroughfares of Bombay, except under the authority of a License issued by the Commissioner of Police. The Licensee must comply with all terms and conditions of his License.

6th.—No procession accompanied by music may parade any of the streets or thoroughfares and no persons may join in or compose any such procession, except a License to play music with such procession has been obtained as mentioned in para 5.

N.B.—Licenses to play music in the streets and thoroughfares will only be granted for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the Muharram, and for no other days.

7th.—No persons may go in procession with Taboots on the last night of the Muharram before 12 o'clock, or continue in procession after 8 o'clock on the following morning, nor on the last day before 1 o'clock p.m., and the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.

8th.—No Taboots may go abreast on the public road, and on meeting, every Taboot is to give way, each keeping to the left. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the Taboots must cease playing music, the Taboots keeping to their left side of the road.

9th.—No procession of the Zool-gunnah or horse through the public streets or roads will be permitted.

10th.—No person may carry a sword, dirk, bludgeon or other offensive weapon.

11th.—Any persons violating the above rules or behaving in a disorderly manner, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody and dealt with according to Law.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of July, 1887.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	24,14,987	80,97,519	1,05,12,506
Exports	46,750	15,57,197	16,03,947
Net Imports.........	23,68,237	65,40,322	89,08,559
To the end of the month of July, 1887 (Progressive.)			
Imports	83,83,279	3,28,50,425	4,12,33,704
Exports	4,40,594	41,68,837	46,09,431
Net Imports..........	79,42,685	2,86,81,588	3,66,21,273

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of July, 1887.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	80,93,761	12,91,114	93,84,875
Coined & Examined..	79,82,024	10,45,618	90,27,642
To the end of the month of July, 1887. (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value.)	2,21,70,699	1,33,64,638	3,55,35,337
Coined & Examined...	2,01,10,424	1,40,34,565	3,41,44,989

MADRAS.

Australian Horses.—The s.s Yeoman is expected to arrive in Madras on the 10th instant, with a consignment of 150 first class horses, for the Madras Stable Company, among which there are several well bred horses, first class hunters and racing ponies, &c., imported by Mr. Thomas Learmouth.

MR GLADSTONE ON THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday, August 16, placed in position the first cylinder of the new railway bridge over the river Dee, which, when completed, will form a new connection between England and Wales. In the course of a speech he eulogised Sir Edward Watkin as a personage of the utmost experience and renown in the railway world, and referring to the Channel Tunnel Schemes said:—

Sir Edward Watkin is one of those men who are wicked enough to desire that a tunnel should be constructed under the Channel to France. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, what is truly painful to me is that I am compelled to confess before you, and I do it publicly, that I am one of those men who are wicked to agree with him. (Laughter.) But there will be no, difficulty upon the subject. Public opinion will settle the matter. (Hear, hear.) We believe that it will dispose of the luxury of terror, that indulgence, the production of passion which unquestionably has become the most powerful agent of late years in the management of national concerns—I am afraid, chiefly in retarding benefits; but while we look upon it with patience, we know it will go by after a while. I won't ask you to join in anything so questionable as the opinions I have been promulgating; but I ask you to join in thanking Sir Edward Watkin and those with him and for whom he acts and whom he represents—namely, his directors and his shareholders, for the courage they have shown, the liberality they have exhibited, for the spirit, the pluck, and the enterprise in which they have faced the Parliamentary difficulties of this important question, for the skill they have brought to bear upon the construction of a great engineering work, and for the promise they afford to us and the people of North Wales of conferring benefits at once upon themselves and upon the country with which they are so closely connected." (Loud cheers.)

A BAD BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Perhaps the cleverest speech President Cleveland has made was that at Fayetteville, New York. Among other reminiscences were the following:—

"There are other things that recall the scenes and incidents of my boyhood. I remember Green Lake and the fish that I tried to catch and never caught, and which I suppose are there to-day. Yes; and I remember the story of the panther seen on the shore, and how scared I was. But I have heard so much howling for the past two years that I do not think that the panther would frighten me now. I could tell some of the old residents of Fayetteville who took off their front gates forty years ago. I mention this thing, as since I have been in Washington I have been accused of so many crimes that taking off a gate seems to me almost a virtue."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes:—" The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINA.

It will be interesting to know what the Chinese themselves think of the progress which they are making in western civilisation. A vernacular paper, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—

We have frequently stated, from several years ago, that China is not to be despised, and that a time will shortly come when she will awake from her long sleep. Our readers will doubtless, be now convinced that our words are being fulfilled. Our country is separated from China by a sea only; both are situated in Asia, yet the dispositions of the people are quite different. We have taken China as the standard of civilization since the middle ages, and our laws and our forms of ceremony were adapted from her, such as the administration, military system and literature were but imitations of the Chinese system. The manner and customs of the people and the history of the countries were different from the very beginning; and as time advanced and the country was placed under military leaders in the feudal times the difference became still wider. Since the introduction of European civilization it has become totally different. This is not only seen with regard to material matters but also in ideas. It is an indisputable fact that the Japanese are remarkable for their progressive ideas while China on the contrary is conservative. Since 1853 when we were first awakened by the American ambassador, the spirit of change both in home administration and diplomatic relations was aroused and it has progressed in steps by revolution, &c. For instance, the quarrel about the election of the heir to the Shogunate, the sudden rise of the proposition to expel foreigners by which the Government was much troubled; and in diplomatic relations, by such acts as the assassination of foreigners, bombardment of Kagoshima and the battle of Shimonoseki; and at home by the quarrels of two parties, one of which was in favor of the Emperor and the other of the Shogun and the ultimate return of the Emperor to power; in short by every change that occurred in politics or society without saying anything of the right or otherwise, became either the cause or effect of civilization. This spirit completed the great task of the Restoration and has effected the prosperity of the present day. On the other hand when we look at China, it seemed as if neither domestic disturbances nor difficulties with foreign powers had moved her a step towards progress, but in late years she has begun to evince some symptoms of energy. From this it will be seen that China is not a country to remain asleep much longer.

It is a fact not to be disputed that since the great Taeping rebellion, and the disturbances in the frontier of Kwangtung has been tranquilized, and peace has been restored to the country, she has got an opportunity of advancing. Since then a change has been effected in a portion of the army and the navy has been enlarged. The manufacture of men-of-war was begun and an improvement in the military commenced. Among the many difficulties with foreign countries, that of Illi offered a chance for Chinese statesmen of energy. After that period the progress of China has been remarkable, and the effect has been seen in civil and military circles. When she quarrelled and did not give way to France, the expectations of China were consolidated and showed that she was not now what she used to be. For instance, the effort to control the army under one head by improving the system, and the endeavour to put the navy under the sole control of the Naval Department by concentrating the three squadrons, all point steadily to the centralization of power. That the Government were at times powerless to control the local districts, was due to the authorities exceeding the powers vested in them, so that the eighteen provinces were governed as best suited their administrator.

Accordingly the statesmen of China studied deeply on these matters with the result that they first tried to put the military under proper control, and next effect a change in politics, and they must have long ago felt convinced that the laying out of the telegraph and railway would be the means of affecting this end. At present a telegraph line laid in half the provinces has done good service in transmitting instructions from the Central Government. The local, civil, and military officers, even those of the rank of Generals and Governors, have been obliged to act under instructions, which is very different from the arbitrary powers assumed by them in previous days. Besides the above, if the railways be laid, the authority, of the Central Government will be extended very much. As it is, it is very easy to account for the exertions of Chinese statesmen for the laying out of railways. Who can deny that when railways are laid out in the four quarters of the Empire that commerce, communications, &c., will be benefited and assist in centralising the authority of the Government.

We hear that the Emperor of China has given permission for the laying out of a railway between Pekin and Canton. We have not been directly informed of the fact, but as the above paragraph appears in the *North China Daily News* we see the subject of Chinese railways, which is the talk at home and abroad, advanced to this step. If the fact is as reported, the laying of the railway will be a great step towards the progress of China. The policy of China has hitherto been conservative, which was due to the disposition of the people, but when we see that the Chinese are clear in their judgment of profit and loss, benefit or injury, and their perseverance in overcoming difficulties, they are not ones to dislike civilization and remain in the lower strata. When any chance arises they are the people who may be expected to spring up to a high idea of progress. The reason that they do not advance as they wish, and have lived up to this time in conservatism, is due to the restraint put on their education, religion, the grades of society and the deprivation of free action. Literature as the means of one's avdancement is a great cause.

A statesman of our country who stayed for a long time in China and who is well acquainted with the affairs of that country stated that the system of examination in classical literature for the appointment of officers, impeachment by censors, and the smoking of opium are the three great abuses of China and hoped that Chinese statesmen might reform them. The Government of Pekin lately changed the system of examination to a scientific one for appointment to public offices. It is not unexpected that a time will shortly arrive, comfortable to the present stimulus, when the civil code, penal code, code of criminal procedure, commercial law, constitutional law, administrative law, financial and diplomatic law will become the subjects for examinations of judicial and administrative officers, the same as in our country. The symptoms of making rapid strides towards civilization by energetic exertions in industry and learning have been shown by China to the world. The people of Japan must not be satisfied with the progress of the present day: it is not a time to be satisfied with a little success.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Aug Sept 8.

Military Department.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—Hony Chaplain Rev F L Sharpin is permitted to resign his appointment.

The services of Capt G E Even, 12th Regt Bo Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs; Col A T Mander, Royal (late Bo) Engrs, Suptdg Engr, Northern Divn.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 27th Aug 1887:—20th Regt Bo Infy.—Havaldar Govind Dhanowty to be Jamadar vice Narayen Shinde, seconded on transfer to the Burma Police.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major J M Hunter, S C, Asst to the Pol Agent, Mahi Kantha (Acting President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar).

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty:—Capt R H Daniell, S C, Lieut-Col C H Coles, S C, Col A LeMessurier, C I E, R E.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col T R Nimmoo, S C, till 11th Dec 1887, private affairs, Lieut-Col R Hennell, Infy, six months, medical certificate, Major W Loch, S C, one month, private affairs, Col E M Woodcock, S C, twelve days, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State to retire from the Service, subject to H M's approval:—Surgn-Major W Nolan, M D, Ind Med Service, 24th Sept 1887.

Lieut Col C F Hughes, S C has been granted by the Secy of State for India two hundred and seventy one day's leave under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, counting from 31st May 1887, the date of commencement of the privilege leave on which he left India.

The furlough to Europe for four months on private affairs, granted to Capt H S B Hodgkinson, North Lancashire Regt, Adjt Bo Vol Rifle Corps, by General Order No. 225, dated 25th April 1887, has been converted by the Secy of State for India into leave on medical certificate for six months under the same article.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut J P Hill, 2nd Batn East Yorkshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer 9th Bo Infy—4th Aug 1886.

Marine Department.

Capt G C Parker, Vice-Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, was appointed to act as Chairman during the absence of Col R I Crawford on privilege leave from the 14th April to the 13th July 1887.

With reference to Notification No. 48 dated 29th June 1887, Mr L P Walsh is appointed to act as Port Officer and Shipping Master, Aden, from the 16th instant, the date of receiving over charge from Surg-Major G W R Hay, till the return from privilege leave of Capt W K Tyhne.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev J H Beck, MA, who has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the Service from the 10th Aug 1887, the date of his arrival at Aden.

The Rev J H Beck, MA, is appointed Chaplain of Aden.

The Rev W E S Norman, BA, Bo Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the Service.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev W E Scott, BA, Chaplain of Nasirabad, to be Chaplain of Byculla, the Rev A W Baynham, MA, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Nasirabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Justice L H Bayley to act as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.

Political Department.

Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabdass Parikh, British Girassia Agent at Baroda, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Paul Masotti to be in temporary charge of the Belgian Consulate at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Masotti.

Judicial Department.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, First Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for Ahmednagar and Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave from such date as he avails himself of it and till 4th Nov next.

Mr S Hammick Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd Oct next.

Mr Dattatraya Krishna is appointed to act as District Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Kanara during the absence of Mr Sheshgir Vithal, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani assumed charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh on the 8th ult.

Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar relinquished charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the district of Khandesh on the 23rd ult.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande delivered over charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Athni in the Belgaum Dist on the 16th ultimo, and Rao Saheb Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis received charge of the same Court on the 18th idem.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L Harvey, Magiste of the first class in the district of Bijapur, to be Magiste in charge of the Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund.

Azam Vishwanath Janardan Karandikar, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Chalisgaon in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Khandesh.

Azam Maneklal Narbheram, Head Karkun of Daskroi in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr Ramchandra Sadashiv Manelikar, residing in the Tasgaon Taluka of the Satara Dist, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the said taluka vice Mr Narayan Vyanktesh, deceased.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 15th inst and for the period ending 31st July 1888.

Lieut-Col G. B. Simpson, Dist Supt of Police, Karachi, has been permitted by H Ms Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Capt E D Newnham-Smith is appointed to act as Cant Magiste at Deesa till further orders.

Capt Newnham-Smith is also appointed to be a Magiste of the first class under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the military Contonment of Deesa.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle is appointed to be a second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramchandra Kashyap, retired.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar is appointed to be a second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, promoted.

Khan Saheb Rastamji Mancharji Gimi is appointed to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar, promoted.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani is appointed to be a second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge vice Khan Saheb Rastamji Mancherji Gimi, promoted.

The Hon F L Latham, Advocate General, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No. 5242, dated 10th Sept 1886.

Mr W E Hart, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 27th ult.

Educational Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date on which Mr. Forrest assumes the office of Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, till further orders:—Mr Govind Vithal Karkare, BA, to be fessor of Mathematics, Deccan College, in the fourth Prograde of the Educational Dept; Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayan Sane, BA, to be Depy Educational Inspr Thana; and Rao Saheb Nilkanth Vinayak Chhatre, BA, to be Depy Educational Inspr, Kolaba.

Mr G M Woodrow and Mr J Scorgie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science in the College of Science, Poona, on the 23rd ult.

Messrs H M Page and G M Woodrow respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona, on the 23rd ult.

Messrs N A Moos and H M Page respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Head Master in the College of Science, Poona, on the 23rd ult.

Mr G W Forrest, BA, assumed charge of the office of Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College on the 29th ult.

Revenue Department.

Mr E L Cappel, C S, Asst Collr, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

The service of Col W P LaTouche are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his appointment in the Salt Dept.

Mr E Gray. CS, acted as Collr and Magiste of the district of Thana, Dist Registrar and Poll Agent, Thana, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, from 31st July to 22nd Aug 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr E C Morrieson, CS, First Asst Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days from 2nd Oct.

Mr G M Ryan, Asst Consvr of Forests, third grade, was granted an extension for thirteen days of the leave without allowances from 25th to 28th Feb 1887 granted to him by the Secy of State (vide Govt Notification No. 1190 dated 23rd Feb 1887, published at page 176 of the *Bombay Govt Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I).

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—

Khandesh District—Mr Martand Ganesh, Karkun in the Registry Office, Khandesh, to be Probationary fourth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Nandurbar; Mr Raghunath Vithal, sixth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner, to be fifth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Shipur; Mr Mahadev Damodar, seventh grade Special Sub-Registrar of Taloda, to be sixth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner; and Mr Chintaman, Govind, Karkun in the Sub-Registry Office, Dhulia, to be Probationary seventh grade Special Sub-Registrar of Taloda.

Panch Mahals District—Mr Vaikunthrae Anandrae, Offg Sub-Registrar of Godhra, from 31st July to 4th Aug 1887.

Satara District—Mr Shankar Ganesh, Offg Sub-Registrar of Tasgaon, from 1st to 4th Aug 1887; and Mr Damodar Govind, Offg Sub-Registrar of Javli, on 25th and 26th July 1887.

Sholapur District—Mr Bhagwat Bhaskar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 26th to 29th July 1887; and Mr Ramchandra Abaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Barsi, from 28th to 31st July 1887.

Belgaum District—Mr Venkaji Krishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Parasgad, from 26th July to 1st Aug 1887.

Dharwar District—Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Dharwar, from 30th July to 3rd Aug 1887.

Mr H E Andrewes, Asst Consvr of Forests, third grade, is promoted to the second grade, with effect from 15th April 1887.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Woodward, C S, on his return from leave to do duty as Asst Collr, Belgaum.

Mr E Lawrence, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

General Department.

Mr Charles Chambers, Junior, to act as Director of the Govt Observatory at Colaba during the absence of Mr Charles Chambers, FRS, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Gopal Moreshwar Sathe, BA, is appointed Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications with effect from the date on which Mr Forrest assumes the office of Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, till further orders.

Mr Abdul Hussain is appointed Protector of Pilgrims for the Port of Bombay, with effect from the 4th June 1887.

Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Supt, Detective Branch of the Bombay City Police, was appointed to act as Protector of Pilgrims for the Port of Bombay, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Abdul Husain, from the 17th June 1887 to the 18th Aug 1887, both days inclusive.

Public Works Department.

H E the R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to order the following provisional re-arrangement of, and appointments to the higher grades:—

Mr J H E Hart, M. Inst. C E, to be Chief Engr first class, and Secy to Govt P W and Irrigation Depts.

Col C A Goodfellow, VC, RE, to be Chief Engr, third class, and Chief Engr for Irrigation, and in addition to officiate as Suptdg Engr, Central Divn.

Mr W S Howard, M Inst CE, to officiate as Suptdg Engr, Southern Divn, with temporary rank as Suptdg Engr, First Class.

Mr T D Little, M Inst CE, to officiate as Suptdg Engr, Northern Divn, with temporary rank as Suptdg Engr, first class, with effect from date on which Col Mander proceeds on leave.

The appointments of Joint Secy and Asst Secy, P W Dept (Irrigation), are abolished, and the Secretariat duties now performed by those officers will devolve on the Secy and Under Secy, P W Dept.

Mr W C Hughes, M Inst CE, on being relieved by Mr Hart, will revert to Ex Engr, second grade, and Under Secy to Govt, P W Dept.

Mr W H LeQuesne, on being relieved of his duties as Act Under Secy, will revert to Ex Engr, fourth grade, and will rejoin his appointment as Asst to the Chief Engr for Irrigation.

Mr W L S L Camerson, now Actg Ex Engr for Irrigation, Sholapur and Bijapur, will revert to Asst Engr, first grade, with effect from the date on which Mr LeQuesne reverts to Ex Engr, fourth grade. He will, pending his departure on leave, remain as Asst to the Ex Engr, Sholapur.

Mr W L Strange, now Actg Ex Engr, Nasik and Ahmednagar, will remain as Asst to the Ex Engr, Nasik, for the present, or pending further orders.

Mr S B Doig, M Inst CE, now Ex Engr for Irrigation Gujarat, is appointed Ex Engr, Ahmedabad, Khan Saheb F C Tarapoorvalla, at present acting in that appointment, remaining for the present as Asst in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C T Burke, BE, M Inst CE, to act as Ex Engr, Poona Districts, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders, vice Mr Howard, and Mr J D Ferguson, M Inst, CE, to act as Ex Engr, Khandesh, vice Mr Little.

H E the Govr in Council, acting under instructions from the Govt of India, is pleased to place the services of the following officers at the disposal of the Govt of India, with a view to their being gazetted temporarily to the Military Works Dept for Defence Works:—

For Karachi.—W H Haydon, R E, and Lieut W W Baker, R E.

For Bombay—Lieut-Col E D'O Twemlow, RE, Capt E C Spilsbury, RE, and Lieut E Dixon, RE.

For Aden—Lieut-Col J D Crtickhank, RE, Capt W J Lister, RE, and Lieut J Dallas, RE.

The services of Lieut-Col A R Seton, RE, on his return to India are also placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as a Suptdg Engr for the Defence Works of Westren India.

Capt H D Olivier, RE, is appointed to the charge of the Ordinary Military Work now under the Ex Engr, Bombay Defences, and should relieve Col Twemlow of heir charge as early as possible.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Azam Gulabbhai Kanthadji, LCE, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Viramgam in Ahmedabad during the absence of Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai, or until further orders.

Azam Vinayek Mahadeo, Chief Constable, is appointed to act as sixth grade Inspr of Police in the Thana Dist during the absence of Rao Bahadur Moro Gopal on sick leave, or until further orders.

Messrs G F M Grant and E A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr, Dist Magiste and Political Agent, Satara, on the 22nd ult.

Mr Kashinath Jagannath, Head Karkun of Taluka Point in the Nasik Collectorate, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 1st to 15th July 1887, both days inclusive, this being the period between the departure of the Acting Mamlatdar Rao Saheb Daji Ballal for Malsiras and the arrival of the permanent incumbent, Rao Saheb Devrao Kacheshwar.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, BA, Actg Additional Dist Depy Collr, delivered over and Mr A F Macohochie, C S, received charge of the talukas of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 17th ult.

Messrs E M McCallum and R S Jayaker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst Colr Kolaba, on the 25th.

Jessram Chandumal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier Dist, is granted privilege leave from 12th Aug to 11th Oct 1887, inclusive, and Allah Baksh Imambux, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Dewapa Hanmanta, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted sick leave from 23rd March to 9th July 1887, inclusive.

The following third grade Local Fund Vaccinators are permitted to exchange their appointments with effect from 1st Sept 1887:—Balaji Mohoniraj, from Ahmednagar Zilla to Satara Zilla; Balaji Krishnaji, from Satara Zalla to Ahmednagar Zilla and.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Apothecaries.—I MacIntyre, from genl duty, Presy Circle, to genl duty, Mhow Divn, tempy; C Hudson, (Assist), from Station Hospital Devlali, to genl duty, Mhow Divn, temporary; J Braganza, (Assist) from genl duty, Prey, Circle, to genl duty Mhow, Divn, tempy; J W Ranger (Assist) from Station Hospital, Mount Abu, to genl duty, Presy Circle; J Fenwick, (Assist), from genl duty, Mhow Divn, to Station Hospital, Quetta and A R Cazalet, (Sub-Assist) Station Hospital, Devlali, to genl duty, Mhow Divn, temporary, J K Thomas, (Sub-Assist) from genl duty, Poona Divn. to Station Hospital, Quetta; Hospital Assistants.—Anant Mulhar, (First Class) from Civil Medical Dept to genl duty, Poona, Divn, temporary; Ramchandar Atmaji, (Third Class), from genl duty, Poona Divn, temporary, to Civil Medical Dept; Shaik Lall Mahomed, (Third Class), from genl duty, Presy Circle, temporary, to Civil Medical Dept.

The undermentioned is granted leave:—Hospital Assist Azezoolla Dawoodsha, thirty days on full pay from 5th Aug 1887.

The leave granted to Hospital Assist Eknath Babaji, No. 73, in Notification No. 29 of 1887, is concelled.

HIGH COURT—September 9.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Consent Decree.

575—Little, S F and N—Thakursey Goculdas and others vs. Hurgowandas Cooberdas—Macfarlane E and H.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

558—Little, S F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Valubdas Waliji—Thakurdas, D and C.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

564—Mirza H K—Sorabji Framji Bomonji vs. Jehangir Manockji Cursetji and another—Ardesir, H and D.

566—Hore, C and B—Premji Vussonji vs. Lukhmidas Khimji and others—Little, S F and N.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11722-87—Winter and B—James Conroy and another vs. Fuckir Mahomed Babhunbhai and others—J C Cama.

11266-87—Ardesir, H and D—Ramjidas Luchmondas vs. The B B and C I R Co—Winter and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

272-87—Tyabji and D—Canji Maghji vs. Juggewan Kullianji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

204-87—Ardesir H and D—Virapa Futtipoori vs. Sha Oomea Lalchund—Hore C and B.

166-87—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Thakersey Moolji vs. L A Wallace and others—Craigie L and O.

149-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and another vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Little, S F and N.

139-87—Macfarlane E and H—Gordhundas Bhanji and others vs. Damji Ludha—Thakurdas, D and C.

124-87—In person—Mangul Ragoo vs. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from [illegible] the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, [illegible] to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all [illegible] from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Talegndon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, in aid of the Building Fund of the Cathedral High School.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Tin Trunks, Tin Trays, Cash Boxes, Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED an ENGINEER, to take charge of an Engine, 600 I. H. P. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of Manager of this paper.

PANTHER CUBS, a pair for Sale, quite Tame. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED a second-hand BOILER workable to a test of 70 lbs. pressure. Apply, stating price, to "B. C. & Co.," care of this office.

WANTED, a First-class TURN-OUT for Office, (Miniature BROUGHAM or other). "W. G.," 28, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a good trotting HORSE, 15 hands, age must not exceed 7. Grey or Dun will not suit. Price not to exceed 500. Apply to "BUYER," care of this paper.

JUST LANDED ex "Hydaspes" a consignment of Fancy Glass Centre pieces for sale at Maker's prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SOLARIM SOAP per "Hydaspes." Apply to the Manager, COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, for price lists.

WRIGHT and BUTLER'S Table Lamps, Chandeliers, and Cooking Stoves. Also Ewen's Fancy Soaps.—COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

BRIGHT BROS'. Meteoric Knife and Metal Polish, contains neither Mercury, Acids or other poisonous and destructive ingredients.—COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of another Upper Storey BUNGALOW, at Parel, No. 1225, Bhoiwada Street, behind Government House back gate, 5 large Bed Rooms, Drawing, Dining and Dressing Rooms and Stables, &c. Rent Rs. 60 per month free of taxes.—Apply "H. B. GUZDER," *Akhbari Soudagor*, Bazar Gate, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Rs. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road, Furniture Warehouse. First Class Furniture TO LET ON HIRE at reasonable monthly rent

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 3 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

TO CAPITALISTS, with from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 25,000, Shares offered in very remunerative undertaking. Success assured. No risk.—"X," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, for the Byculla Boys' School, a THIRD MASTER. Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100. European and a member of the Church of England. Apply to HON. SECRETARY.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 41 CASES DAMAGED BRANDY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, on account of the underwriters, landed ex S. S. "Stura"—
S.L. 39 cases damaged camel monkey brandy.
J.J.L. 2 " brandy.
Also by order of the concerned—Few pairs fancy slippers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 9th, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 10th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co.. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 15 cases of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of essence of peppermint, jamaica ginger, lavender water, honey and Brown Windsor soap, chemical food, essence of rose, geranium, damask rose, jockey club, wood violet, boquet, frangipani, &c., &c.
Also a few lots of furniture consisting of iron bedstead, dressing table with glass, sofas, chairs, hatstand English bracket with mirror, pictures, whatnot, &c. &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand mail phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted minature brougham
1 handsome flea-bitten grey arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong-made Bareilly cart with handsome strong Bay arab horse and harness.
1 cavalry saddle and equipment complete by "Souter," London, in perfect condition.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY,
AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G.I.P. Railway Byculla Station.
On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable vacant piece of land:—
All that large piece of freehold vacant ground containing by admeasurement about 2,015 square yards be the same little more or less having a frontage of 100 feet on the Clare Road, and lying between the abovementioned "Huntely Lodge" and the Fitzgerald Hotel. The land is admirably suitable for building purposes.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the vacant land, apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., &c., the property of Lieut. C. MURRAY.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the administrators of the property and credits of the late Hormusjee Bazonjee Dastoor, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Maneckjee Framjee Mehta.
1 gold Kalioo set with diamonds and rubies.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 74, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished, handsome furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, set of brass mounted harness, a lot of rabbits, two English dogs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. J. R. KIRBY JOHNSON and JAMES MACKINTOSH, proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property be on view four days before the sale.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong victoria with a brown Australian horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1887

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING SEPT. 8.

MONEY in London was slightly dearer yesterday, the rate of discount on 3 months bills being advanced ¼ to 3½ per cent., and doubtless owing to this Consols declined ⅛ to 101⅛. Other Securities, however, were unchanged.

In the General Produce markets a decline of 3d. is noted in Calcutta Linseed. Coffee is firm and 1s. per quarter dearer. Wheat is reported unchanged both in London and Liverpool.

Cotton was more active at home yesterday the day's sales in Liverpool being estimated at 14,000 bales comprising 2,500 Surats. Spot quotations for Omras and Dholleras were reduced 1-16d., but other growths were unaltered, and Americans to arrive were 1-64d. dearer in all positions except October-November delivery. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come ⅛ cent. futures 4 points higher, notwithstanding liberal receipts at the ports 13,000 bales against 7,300 for the corresponding date last year. The indications seem to point to anticipations of a less favourable crop report, and private advices to that effect have been received here.

Locally we remain quite uninfluenced by the Liverpool advices. Speculators talk of a rupee advance, but for export there is no real business passing, and the mills decline to pay any higher prices. The only purchases we have heard of are 100 bales Julgaum at Rs. 177, 100 bales Westerns at Rs. 170, and 100 bales Bhownuggers at Rs. 190½ per candy.

In WHEAT there is no change to notice. Buyers are doing nothing and on the other hand sellers are also holding aloof. Prices are nominally unchanged and supplies continue insignificant.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	659	bales.
Wheat	9,696	cwts.
Linseed	4,758	"
Rapeseed	407	"
Gingellyseed	2,025	"
Poppyseed	146	"
Groundnuts	760	"

FREIGHTS continue very quiet as they necessarily must be in the present absence of available produce. Business is reported to have been done for Marseilles at 13s. 9d. immediate shipment, and the "Cuba," is said, to have been fixed at 17s. per ton open charter.

EXCHANGE.—The weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday have resulted in 20 lakhs in bills being taken up at 1s. 5⅛d., while a lakh of extra allotments was given at 1s. 5 3-16d. We opened with rather a firmer feeling and after a time banks came out as sellers of telegraphic at 1s. 5 5-32d., and demand at 1s. 5 3-16d. Other banks showing themselves buyers at these rates, however, the sellers withdrew, and we close rather easier in tone, but with forward delivery 1-32d. higher than ready both for Bank and Mercantile bills. Quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-8	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·84	"

The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows:—

Value of silver in the Mint on 31st August 1887	47,81.137
Silver received during the week	13,76,192
	61,67,329
New coin paid during the week	14,00,000
	47,57,329
Silver belonging to private individuals	15,88,777
	63,46.106
Last week	63,47,095

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at Rs. 98⅛ for fours and Rs. 102⅝ for fours and a half.

SHARES:—The Market is quite Firm and Mills are mostly Rs. 5 dearer. Treacher and Co., Limited have advanced Rs. 10; Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ dearer at Rs. 450.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	756½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	27,320	£125 250		5 pct.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,850

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.ct	130 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		165	nil.	70
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,850
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		12¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	335xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Re. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	65
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 19	305xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	35	25		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	60
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1 250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	10)	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Maufg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	600	600	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	670

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BAMPTON—WILSON—August 11, at Emmanuel Church, Plymouth, by the Rev G. F Berry, M A, Augustus H Bampton, M Ch M D, second son of the late A Hamilton Bampton, M Inst C E, to Blanche Charlotte, fourth daughter of Minden James Wilson, Esq. of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, and 3 Caer Badden Terrace, Plymouth.

DEATH.

BLACK—July 20, at London, Henry John Black, eldest son of John Black, of Calcutta, aged 28 years, 8 months and 28 days. (Deeply regretted.)

AFRICA.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—August 26, at Zanzibar, East Africa, of fever, Edmund Norman, youngest son of Sir William Mackenzie, K C B, C S I, aged 35 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FASKEN—August 25, at Sheikhbudin, the wife of Captain C Fasken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—REBELLO—August 11, at Simla, by the Rev Fr O'Dea, Julius (Julie) Brown, Apothecary, to Nita, daughter of the late Mr John Rebello.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

THE programme of Indian railway construction grows apace. While two such extensive schemes as the Indian Midland and the Nagpur-Bengal are still in the early stages of execution, public attention is directed to a project larger than either of them for establishing uninterrupted broad gauge communication between Bombay and Delhi, to say nothing of a line projected through Sind which would put Bombay in direct railway communication with Karachi and the North West frontier, and of local feeder lines whose utility does not seem to be so freely recognized by the Government of India in the Railway Department as by the localities interested in them. The most recent addition to the programme has been made by the Government of India itself in giving the dignity of a Government Resolution, and of publication in the *Gazette* of a mass of papers on the subject, to a project of railway construction on the other side of India larger than any of the many schemes in hand or in contemplation. The termini of the proposed railway are Moghalserai on the East Indian line, and the holy city of Puri on the Bay of Bengal. It would be divided into two sections, serving respectively the provinces of Chhota Nagpur and Orissa, and the two sections, which would be about two hundred and twenty miles apart, would be put into connection by that portion of the Nagpur-Bengal line which is planned to extend from Panchpara to Purulia. The project, therefore, provides by one section—that extending from Moghalserai to Purulia—for the development of Chhota Nagpur and for aiding the coal supply of Upper India from the Palamow fields; and by the other section, which extends from Panchpora—also on the Nagpur-Bengal line—to Puri, for the famine protection of Orissa, and for the opening up of the portions of the Central Provinces and of Bengal traversed by the line. The northern section, which with a branch to the sacred city of Gaya, will have a length of 388 miles, is estimated to cost 435 lakhs; the Orissa section, with a branch to Cuttack, will run for 230 miles, and its estimated cost is 246 lakhs. Thus the whole project—excluding the portion of the Nagpur-Bengal line without which it could only inadequately serve its purpose—would cost more than six crores and a half—more than two and a half crores in excess of the very promising but still very costly scheme which is in contemplation for improving the communication between Bombay and Delhi. This would be a large sum to pay even for a large enterprise, and it will be necessary for the Government before resolving upon it to ask whether the return that might reasonably be looked for would be large enough to pay interest on so large an outlay, and whether, if that were improbable, the public service that would be rendered by it would warrant them in venturing upon an unremunerative enterprise.

It has all along been recognized that the construction of the line from Nagpur to Sitarampur on the East Indian line would supply an opportunity which the Government could not delay taking advantage of for running a railway through the province of Orissa. That Province has a peculiarly melancholy famine history, of which the most salient incident is the famine of 1866, in which a fourth of its population are calculated to have lost their lives. If the famine of that year was due to anything beside the crass stupidity of Sir Cecil Beadon and the Bengal Government, it was owing to the absence of railway communication. The famine secured official recognition only after the monsoon had broken, when it was impossible to send relief by sea, and when the swollen rivers and submerged roads of the unhappy province made it almost equally difficult to send relief by land. A province with a famine history like that of Orissa has claims upon the Minister of Public Works which need not be decided on strictly commercial grounds, and it would not follow that they must be rejected even though the answer to the question "will it pay?" were in the negative. To the question a distinct response, indeed, does not seem to be as yet available, though the local authority take a very favourable view of the possibility of developing a remunerative traffic in the province. The pilgrim traffic necessarily has a prominent place in every estimate of receipts. What this would amount to is not very clear, for the accounts given of the number of pilgrims who year by year visit the great shrine of Juggernath vary greatly. In some years as many as 150,000 are said to attend the Car Festival alone. But the stream of pilgrims flows throughout the year, and some estimates put the number of visitors in the course of a year at three hundred thousand. The number, whatever it may be, would largely increase if a railway were provided. We have heard of other pilgrims who welcomed the boiling of the peas which they had to put in their boots; and the devotees of Juggernath would doubtless be glad if they could exhange the manifold discomforts of the long march through the malarious swamps of Orissa for the promptitude and comfort of a railway journey. But the projectors of the line seem willing to pay very dearly for it. The estimates put the cost at rather more than a lakh a mile—a figure which seems high to us on this side of India, where we have lately been considering large projects of broad gauge railway extension at a cost of £5,000 a mile. Orissa, of course, is the province of rivers, and a good many bridges would have to be made. One, across the Mahanadi, is put down at a minimum cost of twenty-two lakhs, though the cost may reach thirty-three, and work of this nature swells the total very largely. Still, a lakh a mile is a good deal to pay for a railway whose commercial success is by no means to be taken for granted, and if the Government of India wish to impress the Secretary of State in favour of the scheme they will have to send back the estimates with a view of seeing whether they cannot be curtailed somewhat.

The cost per mile of the Chhota Nagpur section of the scheme is about the same, Mr. Molesworth's revision in each case having resulted is no appreciable change in the estimate. Here again the commercial prospects of the line are admittedly uncertain. But there are the rich coal fields of Palamow at hand, and the Government doubtless recognize in them one substantial argument in favour of the line. The opening up of a coal district by means of a railway not only gives traffic to the local line, but it reduces the coal bill of adjoining railway lines—a consideration to which Sir Theodore Hope has given due weight in his railway policy in that part of India. In the Hazarabagh district coal exists in immense quantities, and one of the fields is already being marked by the East Indian railway. The metal resources of the province also seem to be extensive and various. But the most careful inquiry that the statistical department has been able to make into the trade and resources of Chhota Nagpur leads to no very definite conclusion. An examination of the trade routes shows moreover that the flow of traffic is north and south, and not in the direction proposed to be taken by the line, and it is doubted whether the natives of the district, who are reputed to be very conservative in these matters, will follow the usual economical tendency to seek out and avail themselves of the shortest and cheapest route. The Government of India wisely retain an open mind as to the remunerativenes of the line. They append to their resolution various estimates of produce and traffic; but they admit that while these have been framed with extreme caution it is impossible to say to what extent, if at all, they are likely to be exceeded, and that any attempt to do so might be misleading. The whole scheme, therefore, is very properly put forward by the Government in a strictly academic way. Except so far as the possible famine necessities of Orissa are concerned it is not urgent, and though there is much that is promising in the northern part of the scheme, even this is still a project of which, in the language of Parliamentary committees, "the preamble is not proved." We do not say that the undertaking should be shelved. But a scheme of such large proportion should not be undertaken on such notably insufficient data as that which has thus far been forthcoming in regard to this, and there are enterprises in other parts of India certainly of not less utility which could be set about with fewer misgivings as to the result.

A CORRESPONDENT at one of the Punjab frontier towns sends us some information of recent date from Cabul which shows how little warrant there was for the gloomy reports and the still gloomier anticipations concerning the Ameer and his rule that were current a few weeks ago. A young Cabuli Sirdar, Sher Mahomed Khan, crossed the frontier a few days since on his way to Simla, where it is probable that by this time he has seen the Viceroy, with whom he announced his intention of seeking an interview. He was reticent as to the object of his visit, but he spoke freely about affairs in Cabul. The Ameer, whom a telegram from Merv the other day described as suffering dreadfully from gout and as likely to die any day, is reported by the Cabuli nobleman to be in very good health, and with no reason to fear either the gout or the Ghilzais. The Ghilzai disturbances, which are now at an end, never caused any alarm at Cabul, where people looked on them as natural incidents of a regime that could not be expected to please everybody. As well, said Sher Mahomed, might you complain of the heat of the summer in India as complain when people of this sort rebel against their master. The Ameer, he admitted, did deal harshly with his subjects sometimes; "but a tiger must rule over wolves," he declared, in characteristic Afghan metaphor. The people know this, and though the Ghilzais may rise in resentment against the heavy strokes of the tiger's paw, the people for the most part accept with respect, if not exactly with liking, a rule that is so strong. His throne, at all events, is as yet unshaken, and this faithful sirdar counts upon resting in its shade for many years to come. He probably knew less than the rest of us about Ayub's escape from Teheran, but an expression of Cabul opinion on the chances of the Ameer's cousin making serious mischief in Afghanistan would be somewhat superfluous now that his attempt to disturb the peace of Afghanistan has turned out such a fiasco. It is fortunate for Ayub that defeat has come upon him soon enough to permit him to fall back upon Persia with his handful of followers. A telegram from Teheran confirms the report which reached us yesterday of his encounter with the Ameer's troops, just within the frontier. We may any day hear of his capture by the Shah's troops, for the Persian Government are not likely deliberately to allow him to remain at large, despite the hasty assumption that they have connived at his escape in complicity with the Russian Government. The events of the past few days have shown that if Ayub is to be of any use to Russia as a disturber of Afghanistan he must be held in reserve a little longer, for the times are not propitious for an attempt to upset the Ameer.

WE have, from the time that the introduction of repeating rifles was first mooted, steadily deprecated their introduction into the English Army, urging that the employment of machine guns with all arms would be far more advantageous and involve far less waste of ammunition. It has always seemed to us that the advantages of the magazine arm had been greatly exaggerated, and that the difficulties in the way of its successful employment would be great. It is always difficult to urge these points against public conviction, and public conviction was in favour of the new weapon, forgetting that it had never been tried in battle and that no nation had any experience of the difficulties which the supply of the necessary ammunition would create. The case of the introduction of the breech-loader was quoted as an instance of the opposition often exerted against the introduction of improvements, but the cases are widely different. The difference between breech and muzzle-loaders was immense, and the introduction of the breech-loader was a distinct tactical gain, because the rate of fire with the old rifles was absurdly slow, and there was no possible substitute for the effect required. The only good of the repeating rifle is the power it possesses of occasionally pouring in a stream of bullets at a critical moment, while in every other respect it is a distinctly inferior weapon, because it wastes ammunition and is unwieldy. It is therefore with no surprise nor even regret that we hear that the German magazine rifle has been pronounced a distinct failure by the officers and men called out to train with it, and that the German authorities are a good deal puzzled to know what to do in the matter. The repeating rifle tried in our own army, so far as the experiments go, seems to have been a failure, and to have been sent back for retrial. It is reported to be awkward to handle, badly balanced, and, most strange of all, not to give any great increase in rapidity of fire over the Martini-Henry after the magazine is once emptied. If that is the case the objection on the score of the waste of ammunition has no foundation, but, at the same time, the very essence of the repeating system, rapidity, disappears, and the object of the design is at an end. It would be better to add a detachable quickloader to aid the sentries, and trust to machine guns for the leaden hail.

THE meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, which was held last evening to discuss Dr. R. Khory's proposition to substitute the M.B. degree for that of L.M. and S., was very largely attended. The change which he proposed to make was to be subject to two conditions—first that Zoology, as now taught in the Grant Medical College, should be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the examination, and secondly, that the candidates should be required, before going up for the first Medical degree, to pass in the English paper set in the Previous examination. Dr. Khory explained that he wished to add the test of English, in order to satisfy those who were opposed to his proposal on the ground that the students who joined the Medical College had not the general culture necessary to qualify them for any higher degree than that of Licentiate of Medicine. It was contended by him that the diploma granted by the University was, as a matter of fact, a mere licence to practice, though it was called a degree. It was not that the students were not qualified for a regular degree by the course of studies prescribed for them. The examination which they had to pass was as searching and severe a test as that imposed by other Universities which grant a degree to those who succeed in satisfying it; and yet Dr. Khory said the students were here granted a mere license which was apt to be looked down upon by the general public. To Dr. Khory's proposition, Dr. Wellington Gray moved an amendment to the effect that the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery should be instituted to be conferred on those candidates who have previously graduated in Arts or Science. The mover of this amendment was entirely opposed to the arguments advanced by Dr. Khory in support of his proposition. He insisted upon the necessity of general culture in those who aspired to the dignity of a degree, and denied emphatically that either the Matriculation or such additional tests of general knowledge as were proposed by Dr. Khory would entitle the candidates who pass the Medical examination to anything better than a license. A high standard of general education was indispensable to those medical men who wished to do any real scientific work in Medicine and Surgery, and it was only with the view of upholding the dignity of the University that he proposed to introduce such a test in the present case. If one could not become a Bachelor of Laws without previously passing the B. A. examination, there was no reason why the same course should not be followed in the case of those who wanted a degree in Medicine. The amendment was seconded by Dr. Lyons. As many other members of the Senate wished to address the meeting, the discussion was adjourned till Thursday next.

THE appointment of Mr. J. H. E. Hart, M. Inst. C.E., to be Secretary to Government in the Public Work Department, is gazetted. Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., has been appointed Chief Engineer for Irrigation and in addition to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Central Division. Mr. W. S. Howard to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; and Mr. T. D. Little to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, with effect from the date on which Colonel Mander proceeds on leave.

THE appointments of Joint Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, (Irrigation) have been abolished, and the Secretariate duties now performed by those officers will devolve on the Secretary and Under-Secretary.

THE services of the officers who were recently appointed in connection with defence works at Bombay, Aden, and Karachi, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with a view to their being gazetted temporarily to the Military Works Department. The services of Lieut-Colonel A. R. Seton, R.E., have also been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as a Superintending Engineer for the defence works of Western India.

CAPTAIN H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., has been appointed to the charge of the ordinary Military works now under the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

MR. L. P. WALSH acts as Port Officer and Shipping Master, Aden, till the return from privilege leave of Captain W. K. Thyne.

REV. J. H. BECK, M.A., has been admitted to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Service from August 10, the date of his arrival at Aden, of which he has been appointed chaplain.

THE REV. W. E. SCOTT, B.A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, has succeeded the Rev. W. E. S. Norman, who has resigned, as Chaplain of Byculla. The Rev. A. W. Baynham succeeds Mr. Scott at Nasirabad.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE L. H. BAYLEY acts as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Sir Charles Sargent.

THE appointment of Mr. Paul Masotti to be in temporary charge of the Belgian Consulate at Bombay during the absence of Mr. F. Masotti has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

MR. S. HAMMICK, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, has been allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd October.

CAPTAIN E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, a post for which he is the better qualified by reason of having recently been called to the Bar.

THE following appointments in the Education Department took effect from the date on which Mr. Forrest assumed the office of Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College:—Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A., to be Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College; Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayen Sane, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana; and Rao Saheb Nilkanth Vinayak Chhatre, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba.

THE services of Colonel W. P. LaTouche have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MR. E. C. MORRIESON, C.S., first Assistant Collector, Khandesh, will proceed on privilege leave on the 2nd proximo.

MR. H. WOODWARD, C.S., on return from leave, will do duty as Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

MR. CHARLES CHAMBERS, junior, acts as Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, during the absence of Mr. Chambers, senior.

MR. MERWANJEE PESTONJEE DAROOKHANAWALA, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed a Moonsiff in the State of Cambay.

THERE has been a further decrease in the number of deaths from cholera in Bombay. During the week ending the 6th instant, the mortality was twelve, of whom seven were Hindoos, two were Hindoo outcastes, one a Mussulman, one a native Christian, and one a negro-African. The distribution of mortality according to locality was as follows:—Lower Colaba, 1; Fort (northern division), 1; Umarkhadi, 3; Dhobi Talao, 2; Phuneswady, 1; Khumbarwada, 1; Mahim, 1; Worlee, 1; and the Water Division, 1.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FLIGHT OF AYUB KHAN,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

News has been received that Ayub Khan has attempted to cross the Afghan Frontier, south east of Herat, with some twenty men and thirty horses. He was stopped by the Afghans and in a skirmish which ensued he lost some men and several horses. He then retreated. A Persian garrison is near the spot and, it is hoped, will soon effect Ayub's capture.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Authentic news has been received from Teheran that Ayub Khan reached Afghanistan some days ago, but was immediately repulsed by the Amir's followers.

Ayub is now in Persian territory, and his early capture is confidently expected.

PRINCE FERDINAND RETIRES TO HUNGARY.

TIRNOVA, SEPT. 7.

Prince Ferdinand will shortly proceed to his estate in Hungary, where he will remain several weeks while the elections for the Sobranje are proceeding.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 7.

The Porte has notified Bulgaria, that in view of the collapse of the Emrath Scheme, he has enquired what are the views held by Russia, and has despatched a fresh Circular to the Powers.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 7.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Crocodile left here to-day with the first batch of the reliefs for India.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 7.

The hearing of the Morgan-Ross case was resumed to-day. The Magistrate said the evidence of Mrs. Morgan with the corroborative evidence of the servants, whatever value might be placed upon the latter, was sufficient to justify his framing a charge of adultery against Mr. Ross, which he accordingly did, rejecting the more serious charge.

Mr. Ross being asked to plead, said he was not guilty, and that the charge was utterly false. The Magistrate said he would commit the case for trial at the High Court Sessions, there being special circumstances in the case which led him to do so. In fact such a course had been anticipated by the High Court when it transferred the case to Madras.

Mr. Branson then intimated that the defence wished to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mrs. Morgan was then sent for, and was under Mr. Branson's cross-examination all the afternoon.

SEPT. 8.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Morgan was continued to-day from 11-30 till 3 o'clock. She said that the confession she made to her husband was not extorted by threats or inducements; when she saw that her husband knew the facts, she made the confession, thinking it would move him to pity and that he would have compassion upon her and forgive her.

The prosecutor was cross-examined this afternoon. He said that he had suspected his wife from the date of her return from England in consequence of her general behaviour and manner towards him, which seemed cold and indifferent.

NAVIGATING A SHIP WITHOUT SIDE-LIGHTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEP. 8

A third case of navigating without side-lights is now before the Chief Magistrate, on information furnished to the Port Officer by a discharged seaman. The defendant is Captain Jenny, of the ship Indore. The Government Solicitor charges him with having sailed his vessel between Liverpool and Calcutta, on certain nights, without lights. The boatswain of the ship under examination gives the exact dates obtained from a memo. he kept during the voyage. He also states he spoke to the second officer on the subject, and that the whole crew must be aware of the fact that it often occurred that lights were not hung out, also that everyone knows the ship had a narrow escape from collision with another vessel on the opposite tack on the night of the 27th June. The seaman who gave information also appears to have kept a memo. of the nights on which lights were not hung. He gave evidence to the effect that he did not remember anything on the night of the 27th June. The Government Solicitor stated that he had examined the log books, which showed that lights had been formally hung out throughout the passage. The accused's solicitor denied the charge entirely. The case has been postponed till Saturday.

SIR THEODORE HOPE.

It is reported in railway circles here that Sir Theodore Hope may succeed to the Agency of the East Indian Railway, on his retirement from the Viceroy's Council in December, on the enhanced salary of Rs. 4,000. It is stated that Government would willingly see Sir Theodore Hope remain in the country, in order to secure the advantage of his views on many complicated questions, especially that connected with the railway police, which must necessarily arise in the near future.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

The Viceroy during his stay at Peshawur will probably pay a flying visit to Ali Masjid.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

The Ghilzai rebellion seems really at an end

Kandahar news reports no further fighting, and that Wali Mahomed Tokhi has crossed into Peshin.

The 11th Bengal Lancers will probably furnish an escort for the Boundary Commission. No British officer will be sent with the party, which will go by the shortest route to Herat.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, leaving Simla early in October, travels to Dehra and Rurki, then goes straight to Sibi, accompanying the Viceroy round the frontier.

The last report of Ayub Khan's movements is that he has turned north into the Salt Desert in the direction of Khaf. This, if true, is probably a feint, as his real object must be to make way towards Lash-Jowain and Farah.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE JOHN LAWRENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

The Chief Magistrate, as assessor at the Inquiry into the loss of the steamer John Lawrence, read a portion of the report that is being sent into Government as the result of the inquiry. He said that in the ordinary course the report would have been sent direct to Government, but the case had given rise to so many issues, which had been publicly discussed, that affected so many persons, that he thought it only fair to those persons as well as to the Court that the conclusions arrived at should have publicity. The report, which is addressed to the Secretary to Government, begins with a detailed history of the vessel; next with the condition of the weather at the time of the wreck, with the motives that led the Captain to put to sea, which the Court can only put down as a mystery. He considers the inference which the evidence gave rise to, that he was merely carrying out the wishes of the agents and owners, to be unsupported, and concludes that it was a mere act of bravado stimulated perhaps by the sight of two other steamers anchored at Kedgeree. In brief, the conclusions arrived at are as follows:—First, that the Lawrence foundered at sea with all hands probably between the Ridge Light and Point Palmyras, on 25th May. Second, that Captain Irving was guilty of foolhardiness almost amounting to criminality in putting to sea in the face of the weather. Third, that the vessel, with the exception of certain thin plates in the upper part of the vessel, which were below the standard of safety, was otherwise seaworthy when she put to sea on the last voyage. Fourth, that she carried many more than her proper compliment of passengers on her last voyage, but such overcrowding did not hasten the disaster and the wreck. Fifth, that the method of surveying adopted under the auspices of the Port Commissioners was extremely unsatisfactory, and stands in urgent need of a thorough reform. Sixth, that the storm signal code can be amended with advantage. Seventh, that the Andaman Islands should be connected to the Mainland by cable. Eighth, that the cable existing between the Mainland and Bassein should be overhauled.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

FIRST DAY.

The heavy rain has completely marred the enjoyment of the first day's races. However, there were good fields in each event. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was present the whole evening. The general attendance was very good. There were six races.

1ST RACE.—"The Bhimthuri Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Maiden C. B. ponies. Weight for age and inches. Distance—½ mile.

Mr. Hugh Gough's g cb m Lady Bird, 9st., Thompson	1
Captain Horrock's b cb p Hocus, 9st., Wool	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's g cb m 8st. 11lbs., Poinsettia, Kendall	3
Mr. Sedley's g cb m Patience, 8st. 11lbs., Captain Conran	0
Mr. Kismet's g cb p Banka, 8st. 9lbs., Taylor	0
Mr. Cook's g cb m Kathleen, 8st. 3lbs	0
Mr. Burney's b cb geld Apollyon, 8st. 2lbs., Greenhaugh	0

Won in a canter.

2ND RACE.—"The Bhavnagar Purse."—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. Sir Thakhat Singji, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, with Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Rs. 500 added by the Fund. For all 2 and 3 years old Bombay Presidency C. B's. 3 years old 9-7; 2 years old 8-3. Mares allowed 4lbs., Geldings 7lbs. The produce of imported dams 14lbs. extra. Winners once 5lbs., twice or oftener, 9lbs. extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Farmer's b c b f Princess, 7st, 13lbs Greenhaugh	1
Mr. Melton's b c b f Isabel, 7st. 13lbs	2
Mr. Carr's b a geld The Major, 9st., Kendall	3
Mr. Melton's b c b f Luck, 7st. 13lbs	0
H. H. the Rao of the Kutch's b c m Comet, 9st. 12lbs., Ahmed	0
Mr. Trevor's b c b m Columbine, 9st. 12lbs., Taylor.	0
Mr. Whitehouse's g c b f Fancy, 9st. 3lbs., Clarke	0

Won by two lengths. Time—11min. 2 secs.

3RD RACE—"The Poona Derby"—Rs. 1,500 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7 lbs; horses landed after the 1st September 1886, allowed 4 lbs. extra. Previous Winners once to carry 3 lbs. extra, twice 5 lbs extra, oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Hydrabad Confederacy's b a h Samnite, 9st. 2lbs, Kendall	1
Mr. Aga Jan's b a h Turn of Luck late Dufferin, 9st. 2lbs., Clark	2
Mr. Framjee's c a c Raby, 8st. 8lbs., Wool	3
Mr. S. A. W's c a h Denmark, 8st. 11lbs., Ahmed	0
Aga Jungee Shah's c a h Cœur de Lion, 9st., Greenhaugh	0
Mr. Framjee's b a h Ringleader, 8st. 7lbs. Thompson.	0
Mr. Runjeet's c a h Velocipede late Mawbawk, 8st. 7lbs	0
Mr. Runjeet's c a h The Ghost late Nawaj, 8st. 7lbs., Robinson	0
Mr. Kismet's g a gal Diglah, 8st. 4lbs., Taylor	0
Mr. Ali Abdoola's b a h Namdar, 8st. 3lbs., Dunn	0
Mr. Mirza Aga Ahmed's b a c Nadar Shah, 7st. 2lbs., Ramchurn	0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Burnett late Moneer, 7st. 2lbs., Oomer	0

Won easy by nine lengths. Time—3min. 3 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Criterion."—Rs. 600. For Maiden Arabs; the property of officers of the Services or Members of the Clubs named. Weight for age, raised 21 lbs., G. R. Previous winners to carry 3lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Mr. Melton's ch a h Eclipse, 10st. 7lbs., Captain MacDougall	1
General Sollv-Flood's b a h Comrade, 10st. 10lbs., Captain Hanwell	2
Mr. Broadwood's ch a g Marschaum, 10st. 4lbs., Owner	3
Mr. James' b a h Admiral, 10st. 2lbs., Vinall	0
Mr. Apcar's b a h Saladin, 10st, 7lbs., Mr. Gaye	0
Major Beaver's ch a h Fortune, 10st. 4lbs	0
Mr. Hyde's g a c Goneaway, 10st. 4lbs., Thakore Hurji Singh	0
Captain Horrock's ch a h Heliograph, 10st. 4lbs., Mr. Holdsworth	0
Mr. Macpherson's b a c Argonaut, 10st. 4lbs., Captain Conran	0
Mr. Cook's g a g Deerfoot, 10st	0

Won in a canter by nine lengths. Time—12 min, 9 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes"—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A Selling race for all Arabs and C B. Weight 10 stone; winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. If entered to be sold for less, 3 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 down to Rs. 500, Maidens allowed 7lbs., Galloways allowed 7lbs. C. B.'s bred elsewhere than in the Bombay Presidency or the territories of H. H. the Nizam to carry stone extra. Distance—1 mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy's g a h Cruiser, 8st. 4lbs., Kendall	1
Mr. Seampton's c a g Little Wonder, 8st. 3lbs, Native	2
Captain Beatson's g a h Toocan, 8st. 4lbs., J. Robinson	3
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's g a g Robin Grey, 9st. 1lb., Clarke	0
Mr. Carr's ch cb m Norah, 8st. 12lbs., Thompson	0
Mr. S. A. W's b a h Glorious, 7st. 11lbs., Ahmed	0
Captain Steele's b a h North Star, 7st. 11lbs., Mahomed	0
Mr. C. N. C's b a g Behram, 7st. 8lbs., Greenhaugh.	0
Captain MacDougall's b a h Caractacus, 7st. 5lbs., Native	0
Mr. Framjee's b a g Hallub, 7st. 4lbs., Wool	0

This was a close race and was won by a short neck. Time—15m. 9½secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs, of the day 10 lbs. Horses landed after the 1st September 1886, allowed 5 lbs. extra. C. B's allowed 7 lbs extra. Distance—1¼ miles

Aga Jungee Shah's g a g Turquoise, 6st. 1lb., Native.	1
Mr. Kismet's g a g Diglah, 8st. 1lb., Taylor	2
Nawab Afsar Jung's b a g Bloodstone, 9st. 5lbs., T. Kendall	0
Mr. Maurice's g a g Velvet, 8st. 6lbs., Captain Conran	0
Aga Moochool Shah's c a g Viscount, 7st. 12lbs., Wool	0
Mr. Cook's g a g Deerfoot, 7st. 11lbs	0
Mr. C. N. C's b a g Mintmaster, 6st, 6lbs., Noor Mahomed	0

This race was run in the dark, but had a good finish.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning, five days before due date.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here this morning for Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 8.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 27th August last, reached here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 7.

10 p.m.	78·6

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m	82·0
2 p.m	85·1
4 p.m.	83.9

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR, NOLAN, M.D., I.M.S., retires from the service on the 24th inst.

THE REV. F. L. SHARPIN has resigned the appointment of honorary chaplain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE services of Captain G. E. Even, 12th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACPHERSON, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who has nearly 30 years' service, has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT JAMES PENNELL HILL, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE furlough to Europe for four months granted to Captain Hodgkinson, North Lancaster Regiment, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteers Rifles, has been converted into leave on medical certificate for six months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. HUGHES, S.C., has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, 271 days' leave, counting from the 31st May, the date of the commencement of the privilege leave on which he left India.

GOVERNMENT, we hear, have sanctioned the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief, to hold a Camp of Exercise at Secunderabad in December next. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in the Military Budget estimate for 1887-88 for the purpose.

COLONEL A. T. MANDER, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, has been allowed two years' furlough on private affairs; and Major J. M. Hunter, S.C., Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, (Acting President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar), furlough for one year.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel T. R. Nimmo, S.C., till the 11th December, on private affairs; Colonel E. M. Woodcock, S.C., 12 days, on private affairs; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hennell, Infantry, six months, on medical certificate; and Major W. Loch, S.C., for one month, on private affairs.

THE system of accounts kept in the Military Accounts Department, Madras, being found to be somewhat defective, the Accountant-General, Military Department, Lieut-Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, has been deputed to Madras to examine the books and report thereupon. He is expected here about the middle of this month, and will stay for about a week.

SOME doubt seems to be felt regarding the holding of the Camps of Exercise during the ensuing cold weather. It however, seems to be certain that the usual Camps will be held in the Lahore, Sirhind, Meerut and Oudh Divisions, in addition to the Cavalry Camp at Lawrencepur, and probably a Royal Artillery Camp in the vicinity of Lucknow. It is quite true that the ordinary grant of Rs. 25,000 will alone be available; but it is hoped, by taking advantage of the movements in relief, that sufficient troops at each of the centres will be available to make the concentration instructive and practically useful.

THERE are no fewer them twelve Collectors and Assistant Collectors of the Bombay Civil Service at present on leave or furlough. Mr. J. H. Grant has been on furlough since the 21st of May, and will not return for nearly ten months. Meanwhile Mr. Spence, a junior Collector, is acting for him in the senior grade. Mr. Trevor, who has been away for twelve months, will be back early in November, when Mr. Vidal, who holds the acting appointment, will revert to the junior grade, unless he is otherwise provided for. Mr. Cooke, Acting Collector, Khandesh, acts in the junior grade for Mr. Vidal. Mr. East, who has been on furlough since June 7, should be back next week. His return will affect Mr. Muir, who acts for him in the senior grade. The vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. Middleton on furlough does not appear to have been filled up. In the junior grade, Mr. Candy has been on special leave since the 20th of April, Mr. Allen acting for him; he returns at the end of this month. Mr. J. F. Fleet has taken eighteen months' furlough. Mr. J. M. Campbell, who is at present in the Panch Mahals, holds the acting appointment in the junior grade, and Mr. Drew acts for Mr. Campbell in Bombay. Mr. Loch, among first Assistant Collectors, is due in Bombay early in December, having proceeded on nine months' furlough in March. His return will affect Mr. Frost, who has been acting in the first Assistant grade since Mr. Loch's departure. Mr. Hart-Davies will soon be back in India in the cold weather. He has been in Europe on sick leave for the last two years. Of second Assistant Collectors, there are four away. Mr. H. Woodward has been on furlough since August last year, but he will return to Bombay early in October. Mr. Jopp will also return at the beginning of the next or the end of this month. Mr. Winchester, who proceeded on furlough last November, will not be back till next year. Mr. Silcock is at present on special leave, which will cease early in November.

THE *Government Gazette* contains a list of the persons who are exempted from the operations of the prohibitions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

A VERY necessary warning to travellers in Italy is reproduced in the *Government Gazette* from the *London Gazette*. It is to the effect that no weapons whatever, whether revolvers, sporting guns, long knives, or sword-sticks may be carried in Italy without a license. Ignorance of this regulation has frequently brought an unsuspecting traveller into trouble.

THE Viceroy on his tour will probably halt at Quetta for a few days from the 5th November, after visiting Chaman and seeing the Khojak Range. Thereafter he may pay a flying visit to Karachi, halting there a day or two, and thence going along the Derajat frontier. Peshawar should be reached on the 24th or 25th, and Lahore the first week in December, while in the following week Agra will receive the party for a few days. The Benares bridge will be opened on the 16th and Calcutta reached on the 17th.

BEFORE the Government assemble for the cold weather session at Calcutta, Mr. Scoble will probably pay a visit to Rangoon to make himself thoroughly acquainted on the spot with all matters connected with the establishment of the new Chief Court in Burma. The conflicting interests which have made themselves apparent in Rangoon on this subject of a remodelled Court (says an up-country paper) may thus possibly be met in a manner satisfactory to all; for the fullest consideration will be given to representations made, whether on the part of the Bar, the mercantile community, or the public generally.

EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF THE KERBELLA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Kerbella, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday night, under command of Captain D. Stuart, reports a remarkably interesting passage through the Red Sea on the voyage out from England. All went well and nothing occurred to render the voyage more than usually interesting until the morning of Wednesday, the 17th August, when they sighted the Ulysses, a large steamer engaged in the China trade and belonging to Messrs. A. Holt and Co., of Liverpool. The Ulysses had been keeping company with the Kerbella. They entered the Straits of Gibraltar together, but the Ulysses, being the faster boat, steamed ahead of the Kerbella into the Mediterranean. Through the Ulysses calling at some Mediterranean Port, probably Malta, the two vessels entered the canal together, the Ulysses being but one station ahead of the other vessel through the isthmus. When the Kerbella steamed into Suez the Ulysses was riding at anchor there. They left Suez at 12-40 midnight on the 16th ult., but the Ulysses overtook and passed her companion during the early morning.

At daybreak, to their surprise, the officers of the British Indiaman sighted the Ulysses apparently in distress. This was about 5-20 o'clock and the vessel was something like four miles ahead. The Kerbella observing that the Liverpool vesse was on Jubal island, steamed to within a mile of her, and then lowering a boat the chief officer, Mr. C. K. Brown, put off to offer assistance. On nearing the vessel they met a boat from the Ulysses refusing assistance, but asking them to telegraph to Suez that they might procure the services of a salvage boat. On either side was a wrecked vessel, and it was stated that the man on the lookout having given warning of a vessel ahead they steered so as to get clear of her and ran ashore alongside the second wreck. The Kerbella at once steamed back to the telegraph station at the Zitti petroleum wells, losing some six hours in doing so and then resumed her course.

On the following Sunday, however, they were destined to meet with fresh adventures. At ten minutes past two they fell in with the Sunderland steamer Atrato (Messrs. Pinkney and Co) homeward bound from Calcutta, flying signals "I want to communicate." They answered the Atrato, which afterwards wrote on a black board that the Erata from Calcutta for Hull had gone on the Parkin Rock and was in want of assistance. The Kerbella put on all steam and by 6-15 sighted the Erata, a West Hartlepool steamer, owned by Messrs. Herskind and Woods, apparently high and dry on the Parkin Rock. The rock, different from the Avocet Rock on which the Avocet and the Teddington stranded, though small in area, stands 20 feet above the water line, is well known and marked on the charts at about 14 N, 42 E. It was dusk when they came up to the Erata. They hove to and the crew of the unfortunate steamer immediately boarded hem. They had left the ship as they stood and had brought away nothing. The mail boat of the Kerbella went to the distressed vessel, bringing away with her the men's property, and three hours late the steamer was on her way to Aden with the master, Captain Geddes, and 14 of his crew on board. The chief engineer and two men were left with the Erata to await the arrival of a salvage boat from Aden. In ten hours from the time of falling in with the Erata, she landed the crew at Aden and proceeded to Bombay, her passage across the Indian Ocean not being enlivened by any additiona incident.

THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

THERE are to be but five days' racing this year, though there is some talk of a sixth, which may yet come off. The prospects of a good meeting are exceptionally favourable. I believe there are over twenty owners present and about 300 horses have been training the last month or so. For the "Criterion" Comrade and Eclipse are the favourites, the former being the bigger. Diglah seems to be fancied with Samnite for the "Derby," while Princess appears to have backers for the "Bhownuggur Purse." However, a glance at the lotteries which were held this evening will show the position of affairs:—

THE CRITERION.—Value of Tickets Rs. 600.

Meerschaum	30
Goneaway	10
Eclipse	180
Admiral	80
Comrade	200
Argonaut	10
Heliograph	10
Fortune	5
Saladine	20
Deerfoot	50
	1,595

THE DERBY.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,500

Mr Ali Abdoola & Hyd Conf Stable	400
Mr Runjeet's Stable	140
Nader Shah	40
Turn of Luck	50
Burnett	30
Diglah	290
Cœur de Lion	10
Denmark	150
Mr Framjee's Stable	150
	2,220

WANOWRIE STAKES.—Value of Tickets Rs. 400

Cruiser	180
Behram	80
Toocan	100
Hallub	20
Norah	50
Caractacus	10
Glorius	50
Little Wonder	170
Robin Gray	0
North Star	60
	1,720

BHIMTHURRY STAKES.—Value of Tickets 300.

Patience	120
Apollyon	30
Hocous	60
Banka	170
Lady Bird	350
Pointsettia	180
Kathleen	50
	1,960

BHAVNAGAR PURSE.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,700.

Fancy	50
Columbine	100
Princess	520
Mr Melton's stable	110
Comet	70
The Major	60
	1,910

GALOWAY PLATE.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Diglah	150
Mint Master	70
Bloodstone	100
Turquoise	30
Velvet	210
Deerfoot	20
The Viscount	10
	1,590

SIR MADHAORAO has a high opinion of Sir Salar Jung's abilities. Referring to the ex-minister's artitle in the *Nineteenth Century*, which has been somewhat adversely criticised in certain quarters, he says:—"There is a great deal there which deserves serious consideration, and which ought not to be lightly or scornfully rejected. Anything he may write after his visit to America is sure to be interesting and instructive. If health and strength are vouchsafed to him, he will, in time, reach a distinguished and influential position in India."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Sir Henry Morland, the chairman, presented the reply of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, to the address from the Corporation on the celebration of the Jubilee of her reign. The reply, to which her Majesty has attached her autograph, among other things states that it has always been and will continue to be her Majesty's earnest desire that the principles of the Proclamation, issued on the occasion of her assumption of the direct government of India, should be unswervingly maintained. "I have," her Majesty says, "watched with pleasure the progress of the great city of Bombay and its advance, not only in material prosperity, but also in education and in matters tending to the improved health and comfort of the people." The correspondence that had passed between the chairman and the Bombay Government on the subject of her Majesty's reply to the address was also submitted to the meeting, in which H. E. the Governor in Council expressed his high gratification to learn that her Majesty conferred so well merited a distinction of knighthood on the chairman as the representative of her loyal subjects in Bombay. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said that Sir Henry Morland, both personally as well as in the capacity of the chairman, well deserved the honour which her Majesty had conferred upon him. He proposed that the reply, which H. M. the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to hand over to the chairman at Windsor Castle in response to their address, should be recorded, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to. The Corporation took about two hours in discussing the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee with reference to the purchase of land from Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas near the Pinjrapole, sanctioned by the Town Council at their meeting on the 10th ultimo. The debate was long and lively, and was of a rather personal character. Mr. Kabrajee's motion was as follows:—"That with reference to the purchase of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, near the Pinjrapole, sanctioned by the Town Council at their meeting on the 10th instant, the chairman of this Corporation be requested to send for all the papers and proceedings relating to that transaction, and to lay them before a meeting of the Corporation at an early opportunity for discussion. That pending further consideration of the matter, the chairman of the Town Council be requested to be so good as to stop carrying out the purchase of the land in question, as the transaction appears to this meeting to be open to serious objection when considering the extremely high rate paid for the ground as against the doubtful utility of the improvement. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Council and to the Municipal Commissioner." He (Mr. Kabrajee) said that the Town Council had sanctioned a fancy and speculative price when they proposed to pay to Mr. Muljee about Rs. 16,000 for 169 square yards, which, including costs and other charges, came to about Rs. 100 per every square yard. Mr. Kabrajee, in support of his resolution, gave a long list of properties purchased by the Municipality in the more fashionable and crowded parts of the city for much lower prices than the exorbitant rate at which the Town Council proposed to pay to Mr. Muljee, a member of the Corporation, for his property near the corner of the Bhooleshwur Road. He thought that the Council had been duped or misled, though unintentionally, into purchasing the property at such a fancy price, and it was the duty of the Corporation, therefore, to make a full and fair inquiry into the matter. Mr K. M. Shroff, who seconded the resolution, failed to imagine how the Town Council, composed as it was of business men of the city, could ever think of sanctioning such an unprecedented and fancy price for purchase of the property. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, informed the Corporation that Mr. Muljee never offered to sell his property, but was, on the contrary, most unwilling to part with it when the offer for purchase was made by him for the purposes of street improvement. He said the Town Council had given their sanction for the purchase of the property, and he would go through the necessary preliminaries for the purchase of that property unless that body asked him to stay his hands in the matter. If every resolution passed by the Town Council was open to revision or cancellation in the manner proposed, there would be no finality to transactions undertaken by him on behalf or in the interest of the Municipality. Sir Frank Souter contended that the Corporation had no power to cancel or in any way to interfere with the purchase of the property sanctioned by the Town Council, who were within their powers in doing what they had done. He thought that the motion which Mr. Kabrajee had submitted to the Corporation, [illegible] and the discussion which had ensued upon it, were o[illegible] an unprecedented character in the history of the C[illegible]rporation. The motion, he said, was one which conta[illegible]ed reflections upon the Municipal Commissioner and t[illegible] Town Council with reference to their action in the pu[illegible]chase of the property. Mr. Eknath Khote, who was [illegible] favour of Mr. Kabrajee's motion, observed that [illegible] the vehicular and passenger traffic in the locality in question was not so heavy as it was alleged to be. The Hon. P. M. Mehta deprecated all personality in the matter, but welcomed the free and open discussion of the question as a healthy sign for the Corporation. He thought that it would have been very wise and desirable on the part of the Town Council, considering that the Corporation had passed a resolution for their guidance on a former occasion with reference to street improvements in the town, to have applied to the Corporation on an occasion of such special character. The price given for the property was so high that the Corporation would rather have sacrificed the convenience afforded by the improvement in question than to have paid such a heavy sum as that sanctioned by the Council. Mr. Mehta then moved an amendment to the effect that the chairman be requested to send for all the papers and proceedings relating to the transaction, and to lay them before a meeting of the Corporation at an early opportunity for discussion. Captain Selby seconded the amendment. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master characterised the action of the Town Council as "monstrous" and "preposterous," and observed that the members of that body who sanctioned the amount had perhaps "lost their heads." Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia was also against the action taken by the Council in the matter. Mr. Muljee Bhawanidas assured the Corporation that he was never willing to sell his property, but he was in a manner compelled to part with it by the Municipal Commissioner. He argued that the price sanctioned by the Council was not exorbitant, and in support of it he gave instances of half a dozen properties situated in the different parts of the town which had been sold for a higher price than which his property had fetched. He again assured the Corporation that he had not gained one penny by the transaction. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, by way of putting an end to the unpleasant discussion, asked, with the permission of the chairman, Mr. Muljee if he was now willing to withdraw from the transaction. Mr. Muljee resented the query by stating that Mr. Hormusjee as a lawyer should know that he could not reply to such a question publicly put to him in the Corporation. Mr. Kabrajee in his reply on the debate denied all personality in the matter, and said that he brought forward the proposal for the future good of the Corporation. Major Martin stated that he would support Mr. Mehta's amendment, for the reason that, if Mr. Kabrajee's motion was passed, it would be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Town Council and the Commissioner. Another reason for his being in favour of the amendment was, that as the action of the Town Council had been criticised, they should have a chance of saying whether they had acted judiciously or not in the transaction. On a division Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried by a large majority. No sooner the amendment was declared to be carried, then the Municipal Commissioner handed over all the papers in connection with the transaction to the chairman. The latter asked the meeting if he should get the papers printed and circulated amongst the members of the Corporation. Colonel Merewether warmly protested against printing the papers, which, he said, would be a pure waste of money. Mr. Hakim suggested that the papers should be laid on the table for inspection and perusal by members who chose to do so. Mr. Kabrajee proposed that the papers should be printed and circulated. Further discussion then terminated.

CRICKET AT THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

THE North *vs.* South match concluded this afternoon in the defeat of the South by 116 runs. Rain, which came down in a deluge yesterday, completely spoilt the wicket, which had been a capital one so far, and so the remnants of the Northern wickets rapidly fell, leaving the score at 246. The South managed with a great effort to make 109. At the commencement of the play to-day it was greatly feared that the rain would compel a draw, as threatening black clouds hovered over the field. However, they passed by and the game went on, resulting in the rapid dismissal of the South an hour after play was resumed. At first the prospects of the North were not favourable, but as the game progressed they changed for the better, and the rain, coming down in torrents yesterday, turned the wheel of fortune entirely in their favour. Beatty made 64 (not out) and, as I said yesterday, with some very good cricket, his defence being especially attractive. Bell's score stood at 46 and was knocked up with good hard and judicious hitting. In the rackets it is to be hoped the visitors will be as successful as they were in the field.

The following are the details of play:—

When play was resumed this morning at ten past twelve Beatty and Bell, the not-outs of the previous day, went on again, batting the bowling of Kettlewell and Metcalfe. Beatty at once scored two off Kettlewell and Bell then made a single off Metcalfe. In the next over he however was caught by Lyttelton at the wickets (245-9-46). Clifton, the last man, went in, but was clean bowled by Metcalfe before he had opened his account (246-10-0). Beatty was not out for 67, and well deserved the applause which greeted him. The bowling was as follows:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
E. A. Kettlewell	160	63	16	4
A. J. Lindner	188	59	23	0
Capt. Metcalfe*	106	52	8	3
H. Anderson†	116	37	13	2
R. Kilkelly	24	6	4	1
E. H. Swaine	36	9	4	0

*Bowled 3 wide balls. † One no ball.

With 21 to the good and 226 to make in all, the South went in for their second turn at 12-30, Metcalfe and Lyttelton defending the attack of Holland and Wilkins. In the first over each player secured a run, but in Wilkin's next turn Lyttelton hit up a catch which Swinhoe failed to avail himself of. It was a comparatively easy one, and it is inexplicable how he missed it, as we have seen him take harder catches with greater ease. The first decade was entered after fifteen minutes' play, seven of the runs being credited to Lyttelton. Metcalfe then hit Wilkins for four and subsequently obtained a similar amount for hitting Holland to leg. Twenty was shortly after registered. Lyttelton punished Wilkins severely during the next few overs and Metcalfe treated Holland in the same way. Fourers were becoming the order of the day, and a change of bowling imperative. Forty was quickly recorded, when Clifton was put on in the room of Wilkins. When seven more runs had been scored Holland disposed of Lyttelton (47-1-26). Mainwaring succeeded to the vaccant wicket. The new man cut a ball into the slips and was promptly held by Kennedy (48-2-0). Fox went on and was let off very early, Vincent missing an easy catch put up. Metcalfe advanced the score to fifty with a triplet off Clifton and then added to this another three for a drive to the on off Holland. Yet another was pulled on by the same player again off Clifton. But off the next ball Fox was smartly caught by Bell at point (60-3-1). Kettlewell was Metcalfe's next partner, but returning a ball to Clifton he had to retire, making way for Carpenter (60-4-0). The new arrival cut Holland through the hands of Clifton, in the slips, for a single and Metcalfe then hit Clifton for a couple. In the next over Bell disposed of Metcalfe whom he smartly held at point, Clifton bowling (65-5-31). Lindner was the next man, and at once opened his account with a fourer off Clifton, adding a single to this from the next ball. In Holland's succeeding turn Lindner was clean bowled after he had been wounded with a prior swift one (70-6-5). Swayne followed in, and had Rice held a catch he at once put up he would have gone out as soon as he went in. However, the next ball gave him the chance of making two off Holland. Several more runs were made before the tiffin bell rang.

Shortly after the resumption of play Carpenter, after he had made six runs, put up a catch which Wilkins, fielding on the on side, readily availed himself of (83-7-6). Pottinger followed in and had but a short career, as he cut a ball from Holland into the hands of Beatty in the slips (94-8-8). Swayne's next companion was Kilkelly, but their association was of short duration, as Swayne hit Clifton up and was caught by Lindner who was fielding at mid-off for Kennedy (99-9-13). Anderson succeeded to the vacant wicket and at once hit Holland for a single which brought the century up. In a couple of overs later Anderson called for a short hit by Kilkelly and was smartly stumped by Bell (109-10-1).

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
W. Holland	122	46	12	4
A. D. Wilkins	40	19	3	0
C. N. Clifton	80	34	8	5

NORTH.

2ND INNINGS.

Wilkins, c Carpenter, b Kettlewell	11
Vincent, b Kettlewell	3
Swinhoe, b Kettlewell	11
Holland, b Anderson	29
Kennedy, l b w Metcalfe	18
Rice, c Kettlewell, b Kilkelly	40
Colvin, b Metcalfe	0
Challenor, b Anderson	1
Beatty, not out	67
Bell, c Lyttelton, b Kettlewell	46
Clifton, b Metcalfe	0
Extras	20
Total	246

SOUTH.

2ND INNINGS.

[illegible], b Holland	[illegible]
Lyttelt[illegible] c Bell, b Clifton	[illegible]
Metcalfe, [illegible], c Kennedy, b Clifton	[illegible]
Mainwari[illegible] Clifton	1
Fox, c Bell, [illegible] b Clifton	[illegible]
Kettlewell, c [illegible]kins, b Clifton	[illegible]
Carpenter, c W[illegible]	[illegible]
Lindner, b Holla[illegible] b Clifton	[illegible]
Swayne, c Substitu[illegible] Holland	[illegible]
Pottinger, c Beatty, [illegible]	[illegible]
Kilkelly, not out	1
Anderson, run out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEP. 7.

IT is hard to say when the Poona season is at its height, for there is an unending succession of events, big and small, and the continual whirl almost turns one giddy. Now that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is among us, the wheel of gaiety, to change the metaphor, has received a fresh impetus. One feels tempted to wish he were but a chronicler of season of a smaller station where there is but a week of it—a good seven days perhaps—but that is all, and the weary "chiel" who has been "takin' notes," has naught to do but rest and live on the pleasant memories left behind. Here, however, one has more than a month of gaiety, which has its alloy when one remembers that "not even pleasure to excess is good." Dances, Gymkhana and private, cricket matches, tennis tournaments, Government House parties—such has been the programme hitherto—add to these amateur theatricals, races, paper chases and what not, and you have the epitome of a truly brilliant season. The crowded state of Poona just now bears ample testimony to the attractiveness of the season at the Deccan capital, which promises to be as brilliant as any of its pedecessors. Instances might be multiplied of how events are crowded into a week which might very well be extended over a fortnight, or into a day which might be spread over a week. For example.—The cross country races came off last Saturday and as an outcome of it two gentlemen, I will give no names, matched their ponies, which had in one of the events run very close, to run it off again any other day for Rs. 500 a side, over the same distance and doing the same fences. No day could be found free, and the contest had to be fought off the next day, our Sabbatarian friends will regret to learn it was on Sunday. In the race both ponies refused the fences and ran out, throwing their riders, one of whom was not a little damaged by of his spill. It is to be hoped that Sunday will not cease to be observed; but truth compels me as a faithful chronicler to say that, on this occasion, the match attracted a large number of spectators, who went to Church as good Christians should in the evening.

The chief events of the week have certainly been the Duke of Connaught's arrival and the three day's cricket between the North and South. With Royalty among us we reach the highest conception of a pucka season. By the way, His Royal Highness' arrival was very private, that being the Royal wish, but notwithstanding there was a large number at the station to welcome him. So desirous was His Royal Highness that his arrival should be *sans ceremonie*

that two sowars who acted as a body guard seemed to be too many. This was noticeable when the Duke entered his carriage: one of the mounted men, who was probably the senior, gave the command to his brother in arms as to the route to be taken in a loud imperious voice which was supremely ludicrous, reminding one of Miles Standish. His Royal Highness, who was disturbed in a conversation with one of his staff by the sowar's commands, was amused, on looking round, to see that there were only two of them.

You have been informed already of the result of the great cricketing event of the season. The north won after a hard tussle with a good team. Of course the absence of Col. Becher through indisposition was a great loss to them. Many names appear in the southern eleven which some might think ought properly to be in that of the north. But invariably in such cases, as that of Commander Carpenter's for instance, whose gallant ship, the Investigator, lies in Bombay Harbour, the players have been stationed in Poona on one duty or another which has extended over three months, and therefore have been included in the southern eleven. It is a pity that the Mofussil vs Bombay event does not come off this week. No one it seems can get a team up. However, Poona plays Sattara on Friday and Saturday, and that may probably account for the other matter falling through.

The first public appearance the Duke has made since his return has been at the opening of the soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at the Soldiers' Institute. I believe on the whole this year's show of the industry of Tommy Atkins and Jack Sepoy during their leisure hours, is not so good as last year and the previous years. There is a marked falling off in the number of exhibits and also in the character of the work. An explanation of this was given by His Royal Highness in the speech he made when opening the Exhibition. The short service system has to account for the falling off. However there were some very good specimens of work shown, particularly some handsome office tables, writing desks, and cabinet work. A new kind of wheel, the spokes of which can be removed without taking off the tires, attracted some attention as also did the model engine exhibited by Private Rochel, to which the Duke referred. Another fine bit of work was a cross 6 by 3 inches with a miniature ladder, nails, spear and sponge which had been placed in a quart bottle. How the feat had been done puzzled many, for there were two bottles with such contents. A very fine picture of an incident connected with the battle of Maiwand by Transport Sergeant-Major Webb was particularly good. The scene was very realistic, and capitally painted, and as there were many in the room who had been in Afghahistan at the time, the representation of the saving of the guns, was particularly interesting. The exhibits of needle-work and clothing by soldiers and their wives and children were numerous. Two dolls dressed in pretty clothes by Miss Isabella Brown, a young girl of eleven pleased his Excellency Lord Reay so much that he purchased it. The sensation of coming unexpectedly upon a portrait of oneself must be pecular. His Royal Highness has such experience. He came across thelikenesses of himself, his Royal brothers, and of the Queen Empress done in wool on canvas. None of the representations were at all even fair, and his Royal Highness besides being depicted with large black eyes was adorned with a fearfuf black moustache which fell drooping like a tartar's, giving the *tout ensemble* a most hideous appearance. "Paint me as I am" said Cromwell, but that might well have been the prayer of H.R. Highness. I must not omit to mention a very pretty piece of work on a very large beaded pincushion of the colours, in silk, of the King's Own Yorkshire Regiment by Private F. Fealy. There were no fewer than 20,560 pins used in the work, and the colours and varied textures of silk blended very beautifully with the tinsel yellow and white, and the exhibit was the chief feature in its class.

I have already telegraphed His Royal Highness' speech. The opening of the Exhibition was largely attended. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. were present, as were also General Carnegie and General Knowles. In fact all the military officials were present. His Royal Highness and Lord and Lady Reay, attended by Colonels Cavaye and Becher, and Captain Hamilton, and accompanied by His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Palitana inspected the exhibits and then left. The Guard of Honour was furnished by the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The following are the names of the prize-winnesr and their exhibits.

	Rs.
CLASS I.—Carpenter's and Cooper's Work.	
Condr J Thompson, Un List, Pair of Wheels	25
Pte Neve, E Y Regt, Chest of Drawers	25
Pte Wilson, E Y Regt, Gun Rack	15
Pte Isack Shalum, 12th N I, Teakwood box	1
Hav Haskel Daniel, 28th N I, Polo stick	1
Do. do. do. Boot Rack	1
CLASS II.—Cabinet and Joiner's Works.	
Pte Wilson, E Y Regt, Portable Writing table with packing case	20
Pte Wilson, E Y Regt, Chiffonier, side board and case	20
Con J Thompson, Un List, Dressing table with glass	20
Con J Thompson, Pair of Inland teapoys	20
Pte Harrison, 2nd E Y Regt, Stationery Chest	20
Pioneer Sergeant McCarthy, Ry Dub Fus Blackwood Writing table Cabinet	15
Pte Macnamara, Ry Dub Fus, Falling leaf table	15
Sepoy Luxmon Laina, 16th Regt N I Revolving table and book stand	10
CLASS III.—Turning and Fancy Wood Work.	
Private Wilson, 2nd E Y Regt Card and chess table and case	25
Pte Harrison, 2nd E Y Regt, Spirit stand	25
Conductor J Thompson, U L, 2 Pieces of wood, shewing the art of dove tailing	25
Private Neve, E Y Regt, Horse shoe tray	10
Lce Corp Brown, E Y Regt, Clubs	10
Corporal H Rogers, 2nd K O Y L I, Regimental colours in carved frame	10
Hav Sk Jamal, 12th N I, Blackwood pipe Rack	10
Sepoy Sk Madar, 12th N I, Teakwood Photo frame	10
Boy Sk Hoosein, 12th N I, Blackwood paper cutter	10
Sergt H White, R E, 1 knife box	10
Sepoy Luxumon Teelna, 16th N I, Set of Clothes Pegs	5
Hav H Danel, 18th N I, Patent Book Rack	5
CLASS IV.—Portable Furniture in Wood and Canvas.	
Pte Wilson, E Y Regt, Harness Saddle Rack	25
Pte Harrison, E Y Regt, 2 Portable chairs	20
Hav H Daniel, 28th N I, Long-arm chair	20
Hav Huscroft, E Y Regt, 2 Folding chairs and a cot	15
Pnr-Sergt McCarthy, R D F, Camp chairs	15
Lce Naik Moosajee Isrœl, 8th N I, Folding chair	10
Pte Heweet, R D F, Large Camp chair	10
Lce Hav Narayen Baicher, 3rd N L I, Iron legged cot and 1 Easy chair	15
Lce McDonnell, R D F, Towel Horse	5
Pte Isaac Shallum, 12th N I, Folding chair	0
Lce Naik Appa Jangam, 12th N I, Camp cot	5
Naik Dhondoo Sootar, 28th N I, Folding chair	5
Hav H Daniel, 28th N I, Folding chair	5
CLASS V.—Ironmongery.	
Pte Ridgewell, E Y Regt, 2 Iron Boxes	10
Lce Hav Narayen Baichur, 3rd N L I, Iron chair and fret work Machine	10
Hav Sk Jamal, 12th N I, Iron chairs	7-8
Hav Beharee Lohar, 16th N I, Iron chair	7-8
CLASS VI.—Tin and Wire Work.	
Pte McGrath, R D F, Watering posts	20
Pte Ridegemel, E Y Regt, Uniform Case, &c	15
CLASS VII.—Cutlery and highly finish Steel Iron and Brass Work.	
Pte Fleming, R D F S, Set of Horse shoe	15
Hav Syed Lall, 4th Bo Rifles, Brass inkstand and sword Scabbord	15
Sepoy Govind Lohar, 16th N I, Brass electro Coffee pot	10
Lohar Narbharam, 17th N I, Agdan and Garden Scissors	10
CLASS IX.—Saddlery and Leather Work.	
Clr Mkr, R H A, set of Pony Harness	30
Babajee Sawjee, Trans Depot, set of Tonga Harness, &c	30
Lingoo Luxumon, R H A, a Saddle	15
Sapper Ganoo Mochee, S M Brown Belt	5
Sepoy Sone Meither, 16th N I, Sword Knot and Scabbard	5
CLASS X.—Training and Preparation of Skin.	
Sergt J L Will, Tanned skins	10
Pte Ram Mether, 12th N I, Tanned Skin	10
CLASS XI.—Rope Basket and Mat-making.	
Nk Soom Tari, 17th N I, Fishing Net	15
Pte Luxumon Chowan, 19th N I, Lawn Tennis net.	10
Pte Gannoo Thakoor, 8th N I, Fishing Net Horse Cloth	5
Pte Damoo Chowdry, 26th N I, 2 Hemp ropes	3
Sk Taz Mahomed, 2 fishing Cords	3
CLASS XII.—Shoe Makers of every Description.	
Lce Corp Clarke, 2nd R D F, 2 pair of Boots	25
Lce Cop Sheriden, 2nd R D F, 1 pair of Boots	15
Pte Rammetter, 12th N I, for exhibits of boots and shoes	10
Lce Nk Balmetter, 4th Bom Rifles, 1 pair of lace boots	10
Pte Rammetter, 12th N I, 1 pair of chappul	5
CLASS XIII.—Tailor's work of every description.	
Sepoy Ramchander Nagpoolay, 16th N I, Khakee Suit	15
Nk Eagoo Gungnac, 4th Bom Rifles, do.	15
Sergt Mr Tailor Alshend, 1st B L I, do	10
Sergt Mr Tailor, Dixon, 2nd R D F, Clothing	14
Pte Sk Innayeth, 3rd B L I, Shirts	5
CLASS XIV.—Machinery, Models, scientific apparatus Invention Improvement.	
Pte Rochell, 2nd D L I, Coal Mining Engine	100
Staff Arm Sergt Mien, Ord Dept, Model Rifle Rest.	10
CLASS XV.—Miscellaneous Articles.	
Pte Gregory, 2nd R D F, Case of Flies	20
Pte Finch do. do.	10
Pte McNamara do. do.	10
Conductor Doe, Com Dept, Box of eggs	15
Pte Sk Madar, 12th N I, do.	15
Wife of Coir Havr Ram Surroof Kalwar } 23rd N L I, Paper Machie basket	5
CLASS XV.	
Pte Duckett, E Y Regt, Head Stones	40
Lce Naik Moorajee Israil, 8th N I, Sticks	5
CLASS XVI.—Book-binding of every description.	
Naik Shaik Jussuf, 4th B Rifles, book-binding	15
Pte Aron Isac, 8th N I, book-binding	15
CLASS XVII.—Painting, drawing and etching.	
Trans Sergt-Maj Webb, Q M G Dept, 5 Pictures	50
Lce-Corpl Aitken, 2nd D L I, Crayon enlargement.	20
Sergt French, 2nd R D F, 2 pictures	15
CLASS VIII.	
Sergt Bostock, E Y Regt, 3 Engineering drawings.	10
Recruit boy Dwarka Bhjwa, 23rd N L I, Plan of N I lines	5
CLASS XIX.—Decoration.	
Lce Hav Ar Syed Lall, 4 Bo Rifle, Set of silver Pouch belt	20
Havr S K Mahomed, 8th N I, for Exhibits	15
Pte Kesharee Kurringrekar, 26th N I, Watch and button chain	10
Naik Ibraim Kurringreker, 26th N I, bracelets	5
Shaik Taz Mahomed, Corps of Guide, hair chain	5
CLASS XXII.—Printing.	
Lce Corpl Carson, 2nd E Y Regt, Printing	15
Sergt W G French, 2nd R D Fus, Specimen of printing	10
CLASS XXIII.—Soldiers' Needlework.	
Pte F Fealey, K O York Regt, Pin cushion Jubilee.	50
Pte Lloyd, R D F, Patch work	10
Lce Corpl Hall, E Y Regt, Woolen Rug	10
Pte Dermody, R D F, Belt	10
Pte Daly, R D F, Woolen Shawl	10
Pte Byrne, R D F, Woolen Shawl	10
Pte Middleton, 2nd Dn L I, 2 pair Socks	5
Pte Chambers, R D F, pin Cushion	3
Pte Young, R D F, pin Cushion	2
Pte Poorun Naroo, 26th N I, general prize for exhibits	20
Tmptr, Sk Abdool, 2nd Bo Lancers, Shirt	10
Havr Shaik Mahomed, 8th Bo I, Tea cosy	5
Naik Gunnoo Salvoo, 16th N I, House wife	5
Pte H Todd, Dn L I, Coat of Arms	5
Lce-Corpl Lucas, Dn L I, Wool work	5
Pte Tray, E Y Regt, Colours, E Y	5
Pte McMammes, Colours, E Y	3
Pte Stake, Colours, E Y	3
CLASS XXIV.—Soldiers' Wives Needlework.	
Mrs Bostock, E Y Regt, Baby's Robe	25
School Mistress E Kent, 8-1 C P D, R A, Child's Costume	15
School Mistress Brown, D L I, Infant Robe	10
Mrs Cook, R D F, Woolen Shawl	10
Mrs Overall, 7th Dr Grd, Exhibits	10
CLASS XXV.—Soldiers' Wives Fancy Work.	
Mrs Ivory, Transport, Pin cushion	10
School Mrs Kent, 8-1 R A C P D, Patch work Quilt	10
Mrs Subedar, Dharamsing, 14th N I, Embroidered Odhnee	10
Mrs Duckett, E Y Regt, Woolen Shawl	5
CLASS XXVI.—Needlework by Children at Regimental Schools.	
Issaballa Brown, R D Fus, Dressed Doll	5
Girl Dadima, 25th N I, Chemises	5
Girl Seetha, 25th N I, Work	5
Girl Hannoo, Bo S and M, Chemise	5
Girl Asabee, 12th N I, Work generally	5
CLASS XXIX.—For Native Artificers of Batteries and Corps being unenlisted men.	
Dugroo Bhaoo, Transport, Boat and Chair	20

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	77 71	79 20	75 43	73 97
Sept. 7, Wednesday...	0 17	0 11	0 7	0 45
„ 8, Thursday.....	0 25	0 37	0 37	......
Total...	78 13	79 68	75 87	74 42
Total corresponding date of last year...	87 49	93 97	89 36	93 30

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 5th inst:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	93	13	Baroda	39	18
Panjoo	87	40	Mehmadabad	33	28
Valturna	62	7	Ahmedabad	28	9
Palghur	63	51	Viramgam	29	30
Gholwad	72	19	Wadhwan	18	67
Daman	81	32	Dabhoo	45	81
Bulsar	80	55	Sevalia	13	39
Nausari	72	61	Godhra	42	30
Surat	42	38	Kharaghoda	15	60
Broach	37	56	Kim	36	14

The following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 6th instant:—"Rain in most districts; more still required in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Crops suffering from insufficiency of moisture in parts of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier, and damaged by rats and insects in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by excessive moisture in parts of Gujarat and Nasik; scarcity of fodder in two talukas of Nasik. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of four districts. Cholera in parts of seventeen, cattle-disease in parts of thirteen, fever in parts of eleven, and small-pox in parts of four districts; cholera ceased in Baroda. Report for Poona not received."

The pacification of Formosa has been seriously taken in hand by the Pekin Government, and considerable progress has been made in that direction.

Dr. Martineau, a celebrated French physician, claims that carbonate of lithia and arseniate of soda in aerated water, used to the exclusion of other drinks, is an almost infallible cure for diabetes.

It is said that Captain A. W. Stiffe, I.M., the Port Officer, Calcutta, is likely soon to go on short privilege leave. Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., the Deputy Conservator of the Port, will act for him during his absence.

The latest American idea is to lay submarine pneumatic tubes in the Atlantic for the transmission of packets between Europe and the United States. A speed of 1,000 miles an hour is promised, giving three hours for the whole distance.

The Light-vessel Foam is likely to be placed on the Long Sand about the 9th instant, to replace the Coleroon, temporarily employed on special duty as a Light-vessel. The latter, on being relieved by the former brig, will return to pilot duties.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 women and girls are employed in Malta in the lace industry, which yields an annual income of £45,000 to £50,000. Female labour is paid for at the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* per day. A working artisan earns 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

Mr. H. L. Cainf, the Superintendent of the Government Tobacco Plantations in the Andamans, has been deputed to the Madras Presidency to consult with the Government there regarding an experiment which is about to be undertaken in the cultivation of tobacco.

A case in which a Brahmo schoolmaster is said to have induced two Hindoo boys of a school in Orissa to embrace Brahmoism has been brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, who has referred the matter to the Inspector of Schools of that Division for report.

A correspondent, who is now staying at Rangoon, writes that close to the bank of the River Hoosung, about two miles from Mangwyne, there is a very wonderful spring of hot water. The water comes from this spring bubbling up, and is hot as boiling water.

The Russians are about to construct a bridge over the Oxus at Charjui. The structure is described as a "provisional one," and is to be made of wood. The earthwork on the railway line beyond Charjui towards Samarkand, was, according to intelligence dated the 6th of August, being vigorously pushed on.

A young Burmese woman told an extraordinary story the other day in the Magistrate's Court at Rangoon. She said she was a married woman from the district, that she had been enticed away from the house where her husband lived by two men, and for some days kept in a state of the worst description of slavery in a house in town. A Burman is being charged now with the abduction and sale of the woman. She was eventually rescued by a Chinaman who, he says, paid Rs. 110 to the accused. After doing so he informed the police, when it was found her husband had complained of her disappearance, and the accused was arrested.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dunbar, sailed yesterday under Captain R Wigzell, for Mauritius in ballast.

The steamer Calder, Captain J Cormack, was cleared out yesterday for Mauritius. She is laden with a general cargo and has thirty-one deck passengers on board.

The Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G B Diguino, brought to Bombay yesterday morning, a miscellaneous cargo and eight passengers on her deck from China (August 16).

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, sailed last evening under Captain J R Gavin, for Coast Ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Filos for Colombo; Mrs Meekings, infant and ayah for Tuticorin; and 15 deck for Coast and Calcutta.

The B I S N Co's steamer Africa, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening last, under Captain J Cooper, brought with her from Coast and Calcutta (August 14), a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd Clarke, Mr N Bezzonji, son and daughter, Mr Jamsetji Nerozji and four deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, which arrived the same evening, has brought from London, Port Said and Karachi, a general cargo. She spoke the Ulysses Eraho during her voyage.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8th September, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Britannia	1991	Bright	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Kashgar	1515	C. Gadd	D	P. & O. Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Amphitrite	2486	L. Lemesick	H	J. Janni.
„ Kerbella	3586	D. Stuart	H J	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	G. B. Digeino	L	F. Bezzoni.
„ Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Assam	1597	W. H. Wheler	N	P. & O. Co.
„ Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Victory	1846	S. Kicoate	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	London, July 30.
8	Bormida (s)	Dignino	China, Aug. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Dunbar (s)	Wigzell	Moulmein.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—Steamer Nedjed, for Dunkirk.
„ Ellora, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Calder, J. Cormack, was cleared out yesterday for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
4	Tai Sang s	Davies	Hongkong, Aug. 19.
	D. of Sutherland s	Cox	London, July 27.
	Narenta s	Botterini	Colombo, Aug. 28.
	Port Jackson s	Huddy	Melbourne, Victoria, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4.—Steamer Bhundara, and Ship Jessomene.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept		
5	Delhi s	Cardiff.
	Sutlej s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
5	Pelicad s	Marseilles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—September 7.

Kreyer, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, from leave, from Poona.
Fenton, Capt, Bo, Ordn Dept, from leave, from Poona.

September 8.

Wilkins, Lt, Bo, 14th B I, on duty, from Neemuch.
Broome, Lt-Col, Bl, 18th Bl, Lancers, on district leave, from Jhelam.

Departures.—September 7.

Sexton, Lt-Col, Be Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Westropp, 2nd Lt, Bo, E York Regt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Sorell, Major, Bo, R A, on Station leave.

September 8.

Cates, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cudden, Major, Bo, P W O Grenadiers, on furlough, to England.
Broome, Lt-Col, Bl, 18th Bl, Lancers, from leave, to Jhelum.
Townshend, Lt, Bo, C I Horse, from language leave, to Ayar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·795
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind*	NW, WNW, NNE, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225
Fall of Rain	0·45
Total fall during month	1·67
„ „ year	74·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

It appears that, shortly before the last mail left, the Indian Planters' Steam Navigation and Flotilla Company, Limited, was registered, with a capital of £300,000 in shares of £10 each. The objects of the Company are said to be the purchasing, constructing, building, chartering, hiring, and otherwise acquiring, owning, and working, either alone or in conjunction with any other company or persons, steam or sailing ships, flats, and other vessels or craft of any other description, or any shares thereof, or interest therein, respectively, and trading therewith and carrying on the business of carriers, shipowners, steam-tug owners, shipbuilders, engineers, founders, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarding agents, ship and insurance brokers, and also merchants, dealers, and agents.

In the Battak country, bordering on Acheen, Christianity has, of late, made considerable progress. In one valley, that of Silindong, no less than five church spires may be seen at a glance among the villages. In one church alone, the congregation muster about 2,000, many being, however, children. The choir consists of Battaks, who, generally speaking, have a talent for music. The missionaries are mostly German handicraftsmen who have gone through a regular mission training. Their success is mainly due to the aversion of the Battaks for the Malays, who sixty years ago strove hard to convert them to Islamism at the sword's point, and killed thousands of them in the attempt. Inland German missionaries have been labouring with encouraging success among other Battak tribes notorious fer cannibalism.

The Chenab Canal, which was opened in July last, was designed for the irrigation of a portion of the high ground of the Rechna Doab. The tract to be irrigated is situated on the western edge of the uplands, and extends about 56 miles, from a little below Ramnagar in the Guzranwalla district to a little below Sealkot in the Jhang district. The total area open to irrigation is about 880 square miles, and the soil is throughout of good quality. The upper portion of the tract has a fair proportion of villages, but the lower portion is now mostly waste lands covered with scrub jungle, although, from the deserted sites of towns and villages to be seen, it is evident that at one time this tract was both populous and well cultivated. The channels now ready for irrigation are 20 miles of main line, including the supply channel, 28 miles of the Kot Nikka branch, and 67½ miles of Rajbhas. Sixteen miles of the Hafizabad branch are also ready for water, and the completed Rajbhas all command village lands where a demand for water may at once be expected.

INDIAN HEALTH AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A correspondent in India writes to the *Scotsman*:—

As Mr. Justice Cunningham has shown that there are five million unnecessary deaths in India every year, and that it is quite practicable to reduce the average death-rate throughout India by 20 per 1,000, your readers may wonder that the cry, "Sanitas, sanitas," is not taken up more earnestly and echoed more widely. Had the great Imperialist made this the watchword of his party in Indian affairs, he would have gained greater and more abiding distinction than the pursuit of a scientific frontier has yielded. Russian and Afghan may be at our gates. The pestilence is among us. It ceaselessly mows men down, sparing neither the conquered nor the conqueror. The facts are recognised, but the gigantic character of the work requiring to be done paralyses action. Many Indian villages and towns are built on plains almost level as a billiard table. They have been huddled together regardless of any sanitary consideration, and are composed, for the most part, of mud huts. When the first house was built, the earth required was taken from the soil at hand. A second house being added, the hole grew bigger. The process was repeated until the village contains, say, a thousand houses; and the hole, grown to a considerable size, collects the rain as it falls, and is the reservoir for the village. The owner of each house shares the building with whatever cattle, fowls, dogs, &c., he may happen to possess. Imagine a large-sized pond, rows of houses all around, heaps of filth banked up between the houses and the margin of the pond; then a deluge of rain carrying particles from the bank into the pond; next a burning sun, and gases bubbling up on the surface, while the villagers gather round to draw water. Last scene of all I leave your readers to picture for themselves. What I have sketched is sufficient to make believers in hygiene put on sackcloth. The picture is not overdrawn. Hundreds of villages in India are modelled after this style. An officer in charge of one district told me it would take fifty millions sterling to put his district into a proper sanitary condition. Something is being done, but more might be to abate the evil. Were wells sunk in each village, and the pools I have described closed up, the mortality would be largely decreased. To do this would cost a large sum, but so much is possible. It has been estimated that 1,000 rupees per village would cover the cost. Water is found in some places at a depth of 8 or 10 feet, in others boring operations would have to be continued to a depth of about 200 feet. The cost would vary very much, but the estimate quoted should be sufficient.

The officers of the army medical staff serving in India are on the warpath. The new Royal Warrant of January 1887 is the *casus belli*. This warrant defined the rank and position of all officers of Her Majesty's service. In it there appeared but two ranks—substantive and honorary. Shortly afterwards it was announced that relative rank had been abolished in our army. For the sake of the uninitiated, I may explain that substantive or combatant rank carries with it the privilege of command in all military matters. Honorary ranks confers a military title on officers who exercise civil duties, but hold no command—*e. g.*, the paymaster holds such rank. Relative rank conferred, on those who held it, certain positions relative to the ranks held by the combatant branch. A surgeon ranked as captain, and was entitled to all the privileges belonging to such rank—military command, the presidency of boards and courts-martial excepted. The position of the medical officer was clearly defined. The complaint now is, that under the new warrant the medical staff have been reduced to "the position of civilian camp followers without rank of any kind." The Secretary of State for War has explained that the abolition of the term relative rank has not altered the position of medical officers in any respect whatever. I can only affirm that the medical officers themselves are of a different opinion. The grievance may seem to some sentimental; but any one who has a knowledge of the modes and habits of thought prevalent in military circles—any one who appreciates "the sense of superiority over our neighbours" which dwells in certain valiant breasts—will easily understand how real the grievance may become. Were all who hold substantive rank endowed with some substantial qualities—alas! not kept among army stores, nor in the gift of the War Office—medical officers would be less affected by the change. The logic of the change is somewhat inscrutable; for, under existing arrangements in the field, the command of the bearer column of perhaps a thousand men would devolve on the senior medical officer. Why he should be denied rank granted others who never go into action, and whose duties are purely civilian, is difficult to understand. Other questions have been raised on which I cannot enter. I learn that a surgeon of a certain standing receives £50 a year less pay than he would receive were he serving in England.

At the time of the Cape war the Government were obliged to employ civil surgeons. The Government paid their expenses there and home again, and play at the rate of twenty shillings per day, together with a bounty of three or four months' pay. At present it is freely stated that the number of medical officers in India is under the requirements of the service, and that there is a special lack of experienced medical officers. About eight years ago the medical service of the army had become so unpopular that for nearly two years there were no candidates. A War Office Committee was appointed, and a new warrant framed which was deemed at the time sufficiently satifactory. Something of a similar kind seems to be called for at present for a struggle betwixt the medical profession and the War Office authorities is imminent—a struggle in which the public service will only gather loss. The exercise of timely wisdom might avert the contest.

THE MURDER OF A BISHOP BY HIS SERVANT.

A communication to *The Colonist* published in Victoria, British Columbia) from San Francisco, and dated July 18, fives details of the murder of Bishop Seghers in Alaska. It says that information was received from Ounalaska that Bishop Seghers, Catholic missionary, was murdered in cold blood by his companion on the night of November 28th last. The scene of the tragedy was on the bank of Yukon river, about 500 miles from its mouth and Zully 60 miles from any human habitation, and the murderer is Frank Fulter, a young man from Portland, Oregon, who accompanied the Bishop as servant and companion. He gave himself up, but no cause for the deed is given, and the murderer is now in Sitka, where he will be tried. Bishop Seghers left for Alaska last summer, intending to do missionary work among the Indians. Fuller was taken along on being warmly recommended, and the two started for the wilderness from the seashore together. What happened after that is a mere matter of speculation, except that Fuller asserts his victim was shot through the head. From a few unguarded remarks he has made, it is gathered that the deed was committed late in the evening after both the men had laid down for the night, that there was a quarrel, and that Fuller rose from his recumbent position and shot the Bishop while he was lying down. Fuller stayed in the Yukon Valley throughout the winter and came overland in the spring. The body of Bishop Seghers was left at St. Michael's. An authoritative account of the affairs says that one of the Indians who accompanied the Bishop heard Fuller say, "Bishop, get up." The Bishop lifted his head and half rose when he saw Fuller with a rifle levelled at him. As Fuller fired, he clasped his arms across his breast and bowed his head. The bullet struck him squarely on the forehead and he never spoke. The muzzle was so close to him that his face was powder-burned. All this happened so quickly that the Indian was not able to do anything, but when Fullen began to relead be sprang upon him and seized his gun, shouting to his companions that Fuller was going to murder them all. 'No,' says Fuller, 'I meant only to kill the Bishop.' The Indians arranged the body as well as they could, and went with Fuller to Noulata. Fuller accompanied the body to St. Michael's and offered to give himself up.

During the coming cold weather the telegraph line from Manipur will be linked with the Upper Burma lines in the Chindwin valley by way of Tammu, and an alternative route will thus be provided for messages to and from Mandalay, Bhamo, and other stations. In case of a breakdown of the land line from Calcutta to Rangoon, or excessive pressure of work upon it, the Manipur-Chindwin line will always be available for messages for Lower Burma. At the beginning of the war in November 1885, the wire only reached to Lakhipur, on the Cachar frontier; but it has since been carried eastwards through Manipur in the face of great difficulties. At present a message for Mandalay from Calcutta has to go *via* Rangoon, a very long way round indeed: the route *via* Manipur and Tammu will be somewhat shorter. But (writes an upcountry paper) there is one which in course of time must come to be adopted as the shortest of all. This is from Chittagong, through the Lushai country direct to Mandalay. Calcutta, Chittagong and Mandalay all lie about the 22° of latitude, Calcutta being a trifle to the north of the other two towns; and the line from Chittagong to Mandalay would run, so far as the country would permit, east by due east. It would at the most be 300 miles in length, whereas from Chittagong to Rangoon is some 600 miles and from Rangoon to Mandalay 500 at least.

A CURIOUS SECT IN AMERICA.

The history of one of the most singular religious bodies ever founded by Dissenters is about to be told in the Pennsylvanian law courts. In the year 1719 a sect called the First Day Baptists, or Dunkers, emigrated to America owing to the persecutions they were suffering in Germany, and among them was a German named Conrad Beissel. The party settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Beissel had been a Presbyterian, and had only recently joined the Dunkers. After settling in America he became convinced that an error had been made in the selection of the day to be kept as the Lord's Day and announced that it should be the seventh day. This led to much discussion, and resulted in many of the society accepting the Beissel doctrine on the point. In 1725 he published a pamphlet setting forth the reasons for his belief, and this drew down upon his head such a storm from the leaders of the First Day Baptist Society that Beissel disappeared. No traces of him could be found for more than a year, and then he was discovered by accident by one of his disciples, living in a cave or cell on the banks of the Cocalico Creek. This cave had previously been occupied by an aged hermit, who had died. Immediately on this discovery of Beissel his followers left the First Day Society and settled about his cave, living in solitary cottages in imitation of their apostle. They formed a church, the doctrines of which were similar to the one they had left, except that they adopted the seventh day as their Sabbath. Beissel went further, and urged but did not enforce, a life of celibacy on his followers. He formed what was known as "The Society of the Solitary," and in 1733 a monastic life was adopted by those who chose to take the vow of celibacy and become members of that society, a monastery having in the meantime been erected. The grab of the Capuchins, or white friars, was adopted by both the brothers and sisters, and monastic names were taken. Beissel took the name of Friedsam Gottrecht, or "Peaceable God right." The place where this peculiar society had its monastery was called Euphrata, and the hill on which it was built Mount Zion. Subsequently other buildings were erected as the needs and new features of the society demanded them. The monastic life was of the severest kind. The cells were but 20 inches wide and the ceiling but 5 feet high. The fare of the inmates was fruit and vegetables. In 1740 there were forty-five members living this life. There was a large outside settlement also of those who accepted the doctrine of Beissel, but who do not adopt celibacy, which was voluntary. This became one of the most thriving settlements in the State, and owned considerable property. In 1768 Beissel died, and the society fell into the hands of men who had not his disinterested piety and in 1777 it began to decline. Jealousies and intriguing arose, and leading men left it. Shortly after it ceased to exist at Euphrata. Among those who left it was Andrew Schneeberger, who took a good part of the parent society with him to Snow Hill, in Franklin County where he erected a large monastery, church, and other buildings, everything being on the lines laid down by Beissel. He was not a member of the "Society of the Solitary" himself, but was the prior of the secular church and head of the whole body. He was married and had ten sons. All the property was owned by the prior, and in 1823, to avoid complications, he called his sons together and offered them 200*l.* each to give up all claim they might have at law against the estate. This offer was accepted, and five trustees were appointed to hold the property for the good of the church. Schneeberger died soon afterwards, and the monastic branch of the establishment soon began to decline. To-day the only members of Conrad Beissel's "Society of the Solitary" are three old and decrept people, who have been living in the cloister for over half a century. Some fifty descendants of Schneeberger have commenced an action of ejectment against the trustees, claiming the transfer of the property to the trustees was for the benefit of the monastic branch, which is now in reality extinct, and that the property really reverts to the plaintiffs. The property amounts in value to about 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*, which the trustees will defend. Should this society end by being swallowed up in lawyer's fees, it will be a curious ending to an extraordinary history.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

The tract of land which lies between Brazil and French Guiana, and which was a no-man's land, has been declared by its inhabitants an independent country. It is called the Republic of Counani, and is 24,000 miles in extent, the coast line is 187 miles long, and the population is 700 persons, one-half of whom dwell at Counani, the capital, in 35 houses. The bulk of these descendants of Maroons, or slave refugees from Brazil; but the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from M. Boisset, the agent of the new-fledged Republic in France, that there sympathies are entirely French. In 1883 they begged to be annexed by France, but the French Government declined, in observance of a treaty entered into with Brazil in 1841, which declared Counani neutral soil. Repulsed but not baffled the natives unanimously set up a Republic, with a French journalist, M. Jules Gros, at its head. The other members of the Government are likewise Frenchmen, living in France, and the French language is rendered official in the new-born State. I have before me the first number of the official journal of Counani styled "Les Nouvelles de France et des Colonies, Journal Official de la Republique," *La Guyane Independante*, whose offices are at the Legation, 18, Rue du Louvre, is an interesting little penny sheet, and is to come out twice monthly. The official column contains a decree signed at Vanves, a suburban district, by the Life President, appointing M. Guignes Minister of State and Grand Chancellor of the Order of the Star of Counani. Another and older degree institutes the Order of the Star of Counani, of which there are to be 10 grand crosses, 20 grand officers, 30 commanders, 100 officers, and an unlimited number of knights. The Star, of which I saw a coloured drawing at the Legation, is undoubtedly a tasteful one. M. Boisset tells me that after M. Gros leaves France very few decorations will be any longer given away, so that this distinctions will become a very rare and hence highly prized one. The resources of the country consist of agricultural products, minerals, timber and cocoa, £7,000 sterling worth of which is annually exported. A line of vessels will be run between Counani and Cayenne on one hand, and Para in Brazil on the other."

MARRIAGE OF LORD SALISBURY'S SON.

On Tuesday August 16, at two o'clock, St. Andrew's, Wells-street, was crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the marriage of the Rev. Lord Rupert William Ernest Gascoyn Cecil, son of the Marquis of Salisbury, with lady Florence Mary Bootle Wilbraham, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Latham. The church was beautifully decorated with the choicest flowers, and the service was fully choral. The Bishop of St. Albans officiated, assisted by Canon Blundell and the vicar of St. Andrew's. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a magnificent dress of white poult de soie, timmed with old Brussels lace, and her veil was the same, fastened on with diamond stars given by the Marchioness of Salisbury, with a diamond necklace the gift of the Lord Chamberlain and the Countess of Latham. The bride was attended by the Ladies Maud and Bertha Wilbraham, her sisters; Lady Gwendolen Cecil, the sister of the bridegroom; Lady Betty Lytton; Miss Edith Burges, the Hon. Isobel Stanley, and the Hon. Constance Russell, her cousins; and the Lady Edith Drummond. They wore very effective dresses of yellow satin draped with white gauze, and bonnets to match trimmed with yellow roses. They also wore diamond daisies with pearl centres, the gift of the bridegroom. The best man was Lord Robert Cecil. The Countess of Latham wore a very handsome dress of grey silk and merino, with bonnet to match.

WHAT AMERICAN STRIKES HAVE COST.

Not a large strike has succeeded in the past six or eight months since the street-car workers carried their demands. On a falling market strikes rarely win their way. Labour has paid heavily for neglecting this principle. The strikes in the shoe trade during the last year are footed up by the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* as costing in wages from 5,000,000 dols. to 6,000,000 dols. Nearly half this sum, about twice our own estimate, is said to have been lost in the five months' strike in Worcester County, Massachusetts, where more leather is cut than in any other country in the world. The Wilmington strike of morocco workers lasted seven months' and cost 225,000 dols.; the strikes at Salem and Peabody, Mass., entailed a loss of 300,000 dols. in wages. Other lesser strikes bring up the total. The Chicago builders strike this spring, a sad failure, cost 2,500,000 dols. in wages, which would have been paid to 38,000 workers. The coke workers' strike down to June 25, now two weeks ago, stood for a loss in wages of 688,820 dols. Before the 10,000 men still out, after 3,200 went back on the Carnegie interference, go back or lose their places this sum will have risen to 800,000 dols. or more. The shoe-makers' strike was all through a Knights of Labour affair, the Chicago the work of federated Unions, and the coke workers have acted from local impulse and have disregarded outside advice. They have all failed, and the worst failure has been the shoe-makers' strike, managed by the well-paid officials of the Knights. We do not wonder the Minneapolis Convention promises to work a revolution in the order.—*Boston Transcript.*

DISASTROUS HAILSTORM IN FRANCE.

A Disastrous storm broke over Bordeaux on Monday night, August 15. There was thunder with torrents of rain and hailstones, while the wind blew a hurricane. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

Kiosks were blown down, cafe chairs carried away and smashed, and the thorough fares and public gardens were soon thickly strewed with slates, tiles, leaves, branches, and even trees uprooted by the violence of the storm. The dead birds could, after the storm, which lasted about two hours, be counted by thousands. A heavy block of stone was blown down from a tower; a train due at 10-45 p.m. was twenty minutes late, having been unable to make headway against the wind. An excursion train was shortly afterwards run into by an extra train, the driver of which had been unable to see the signals owing to the blinding rain. One carriage was smashed and three others damaged, while seventeen passengers were injured, though none fatally. The Toulouse train was three hours late, having been stopped on nearing Begles Station by a number of trees, telegraph-posts, and wires blown on to the line. The ditches near the spot were filled with extremely large hail-stones, and the station was completely demolished. All the crops in the country around Bordeaux were destroyed by hail, which at five o'clock this morning still lay half a foot deep in some spots. Florac Castle was partially destroyed by lightning, while the grounds were utterly wrecked. The hurricane was not confined to Bordeaux and its environs, for accounts just in from other parts of the south describe its ravages over a large extent of country. In the Aude it assumed the shape of a perfect cyclone. Several houses were shattered, burying the inhabitants in the ruins, and eight persons were thus killed. The terrific power of the cyclone may be imagined from the fact that a barge in the Midi Canal and a truck laden with ten tons of coal standing on a siding by were hurled a distance of nearly 160 feet. A countryman working in a vineyard clung to a vine-stake in order not to be carried off his feet; but the vortex caught up stake and man and carried them over 300 yards. The direction followed by the cyclone could be traced by the space, 150 yards wide and two and a half mile in length, laid absolutely bare of trees and vines, and the pastures were furrowed as with the plough. A Spanish gentleman and his wife were driving to Biarritz from St. Jean de Luz, when the lightning struck the party. The horse fell, and the coachman was knocked off his box senseless. When he recovered from the shock, it was found that has shiny leather hat was in tatters, his vest was rent behind, and the skin of his back scorched. The horses were rather severely burned. The occupants of the carriage felt the shock, but were not injured.

RASCALITY IN PARIS.

Paris rascals (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) have a knack of christening each other with high-sounding appellations which at the first blush would seem to have been borrowed from the pages of Eugene Sue or his numerous imitators. Two night-prowlers, recently arrested for garrotting and robbery, were known among their friends as "The Rampart of Villette" and "The Hart's Beauty." Another ruffian, who was arrested about twelve months ago for a horrible outrage on a girl whom he murdered afterwards, was known as "The Pasha of the Glaciere;" while the locality near the Arc de Triomphe was at one time the scene of the exploits of a redoubtable malefactor who called himself "The Terror of the Ternes." The arrests of "Hart's Beauty" and his friend have given rise to a few curious reminiscences which are published by a writer who was imprisoned for some weeks in the Conciergerie with a horde of villains. His offence was that he wounded somebody in a duel; and while undergoing his term he was brought into temporary contact with the hardened criminals who were detained in the Conciergerie while awaiting transfer to more penal establishments. Among his passing acquaintances were the "Turco du Trone," a bandit of the *barriere* of that name; the "Lark of Belleville," "Auguste de Montparnasse," "Bolivar de Menilmontant," and the "Chapeau de la Porte St. Denis." In their peculiar *argot*, or thieves' slang, called by themselves *pegre*, these worthies spoke of months as *marquets*, of years as *berges*, and burglary as *fric-frac*. Some of them while in prison write brief memoirs, notably "Chapeau of the Porte St. Denis," who regretted his condemnation to seventeen years' penal servitude because it deprived him of his beloved Paris, where he used to eat oysters and sup with Sophie Citron, pass his days and nights with love and wine and in opulence, and take his drives in the Bois like any of the dandies. In another effusion which came under the writer's notice, the thief regretted that he was unworthy of his noble profession because he had allowed himself to be taken. The account given of the idiosyncrasies of these ruffians is not exaggerated, and their presence in Paris is becoming a danger to the citizens. In some parts of the city they actually ply their trade with impunity, and the police seem seldom to interfere. The evil is that while they are hatching some plan of burglary or murder, the law calmly allows them to be pensioned by their female companions, who are bound to show that they have protectors.

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF CHINA.

The Chinese Government, says the *Manchester Guardian*, has for some time past been endeavouring to ascertain the total population of the Empire. Returns from all but six provinces have been received, and these show, assuming the people in the omitted provinces to be the same in number as they have been previously reckoned according to the most recent official estimates, that China proper contains about 321,000,000 inhabitants. Estimates based upon official data collected in 1842, which were acknowledged to be imperfect, put the population in that year at 413,000,000. Other estimates made about the same time did not exceed 350,000,000, and after the Taiping rebellion the total was unofficially reckoned as not more than 282,000,000. Since then there has undoubtedly been an increase, and probably the most reliable figure now available is that we have given, which is the estimate published by the *North China Herald*. To this must be added the estimated population of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Jungaria, and Eastern Turkestan, viz.—21,200,000. We have thus a total for the whole of the Chinese Empire of 342,200,000. There can be no doubt, judging from the testimony of travellers, that neither the devastation caused by the Taiping rebellion nor that resulting from the Mahometan revolution in Yunnan has yet been overcome. Great tracts of country formerly well populated have been left bare by both outbreaks, and the great famines which occurred eight or nine years ago also destroyed millions of people in some of the provinces. Such calamities are, of course, widely distinguishable from merely local disasters arising from floods. They are caused by absolute failure of the rains over vast areas, and are fortunately of rare occurrence. "A severe famine," says the *Herald*, "will reduce the population a province occupying the centre of devastation to nearly one half of what it was before, whilst the neighbouring provinces which lie in the penumbra, or so to speak, of the awful eclipse will lose a third or fifth of their inhabitants." The experience of the Indian Government in dealing with great famines shows that the problem of conquering them is simply one of communications, and especially of railways. The interesting question with regard to China is, what are the causes which have prevented the reoccupation of lands devastated by civil war and by famine.

The death was recently announced of Sir Thomas George Knox, who at one time held the appointment of British Consul-General in Siam. A correspondent tells us how he came to enter the Consular Service "I met the deceased" he says, "many years ago in Bankok, when he was Inspector to the late Sir Robert Schomberg. He had passed an eventful life. He joined the army in 1840 and served in India under the late Lord Clyde, who then commanded the 98th Regiment. Knox wanted leave to attend some race meeting, and his Colonel refusing it he went, and at the same time sent in his papers. In search of something to do, he afterwards went to Singapore, and being advised to "try Bankok," where the old King wanted some one to drill his troops, he went there and passed some 25 years in the country. He did some service with the forces he disciplined for the Siamese Government, putting down an insurrection which took place in the northern part of the kingdom. Learning the Siamese language thoroughly, he afterwards joined the British Consular Service, and, from his excellent knowledge of the people and their language, attained an influence greater than any other European representative. He eventually retired to Europe when he was made K. C. M. G."

HOW AMERICANS VIEW ENGLAND.

THE following article appears in *Knowledge*, quoted from a leading American paper :—The places, remarks our contemporary, it seems written in happy unconsciousness of the fact that races retain racial qualities for more than the six or seven generations which separate the Americans from the old English parentage. "We often wonder whether the untravelled American's idea of Great Britain and the Britisher is as erroneous as John Bull's notions concerning America and Americans. To the American, England seems a phenomenal island, peopled by a race of men gifted with qualities approved by the centuries as 'the fittest.' For English ideas have survived. English purposes and intentions have ripened into immutable facts. English oppression has prevailed over the liberties of other peoples in all quarters of the globe. English avarice has piled up countless millions sterling. English commerce has gained a firm foothold in in all the marts of the world. English armies have won laures on thousands of battle-fields. English traditions, surviving the institutions they typify in Church and State, like the chrysalis that lately held the butterfly, though dead and soulless, have retained tinsel, glitter, and shapeliness. English scholars, peers of the Pagan masters, have given to modern times a literature robust with Saxon heroism and sanctified by an inspiration as pure as the whisperings of the muse in earlier days. English philanthropy has exemplified the innate nobility of the English heart, mothering within the scope of its ministrations the lorn and the outcast of all nations and climes. But with all this, clouds of selfishness have over obscured the British sun, and a vein of malevolence has predominated in British national character. An oppressor of the weak, her armies have been the butchers of countless defenceless peoples, sacrificed upon the altar of her ambition and avarice. Posing as a bulwark of Christianity, England has despoiled the children of the faith. English hands have for centuries dabbled in the blood of Christians. Themselves boastful of of their liberties, for ages Englishmen have heartlessly forged chains for their neighbours, and ruthlessly slaughtered as recalcitrants and traitors such of their countrymen as scorned to bend the knee to wanton power, even though enforced by the sword and the gibbet. No century of English history but has witnessed her armies despoiling innocent communities, overturing inoffensive principalities, and her people clamouring for the blood of the nations despoiled by her cruelty. English tyranny has lost no opportunity to lay the weight of its relentless hand upon the weak and the defenceless. English cunning has over-reached the designs of the strong and the resolute. In peace, a shopkeeper with eyes intent for barter: in war, depending as much upon the power of her gold to corrupt as upon the power of her armies to vanquish her foes, Great Britain has more deeply graven her image upon the tablet of modern civilisation than any other nation of modern times. This, in brief, is an American's opinion of Great Britain and the Englishman. It goes without saying that the American never wearies of criticising English classes and English customs. 'Her Majestys', so rendered by the English royalist, who looks upon kingly blood as akin to divinity, we regard as a very benevolent old lady, neither better nor worse than any intelligent housewife, and not nearly as useful. The princes and princesses of the royal household we regard as so many applendges of an obsolete system a trifle expensive, and entirely superfluous in a civilisation peculiarly ecletic in its instincts and methods. The lords and ladies we regard as a lower species of the same genus—not quite as respectable, and, if, possible, more burdensome and useless to society."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTION.

THE victory of Mr. Brunner at Northwich, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, has not surprised either side, but the size of the majority has astonished both sides alike. From the beginning of the contest the Conservative Whips admitted that the fight must be close and the result doubtful, but so curiously were the Unionist leaders misled that they were more hopeful in the last stage than in the first. A telegram was received in the lobby on Wednesday to the effect that the Unionist cause was decidedly "looking up." On the other hand, the Gladstonians, while sanguine of winning, did not at any time make the mistake of being overconfident. Mr. Sexton probably saw the constituency under very pleasant conditions, as he addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held in the division, and he reported, I hear, on his return that Mr. Brunner would probably win by four hundred or five hundred votes. The highest estimate mentioned in Gladstonian quarters was from six to seven hundred. As a consequence of these modest calculations the actual figures have of course been received with great enthusiasm.

The effect in Conservative quarrels has been to strengthen largely the impression that the time has come for an immediate amalgamation of the Conservative and Unionist parties. There is no attempt to minimise the importance of the victory in Ministerial circles—in fact, the disposition is rather to exaggerate it. There is open talk of the Government being in peril, and Lord Hartington is blamed by moderate Conservatives in unmeasured language for not coming to the rescue. Some very rash counsels are current. The Government are universally blamed for their shilly-shallying upon the Land Bill, and it is actually urged that the moment has arrived when Lord Hartington's hands should be forced by a *coup*. It is suggested that the Government should adhere to their amendments upon the Land Bill, and if they are defeated by Unionist votes or through Unionist abstentions that Lord Salisbury should resign office and throw the responsibility on Lord Hartington of forming a Government. The Unionist leaders would then be forced to come to the front or to face a dissolution.

There is another section of Conservatives, already influential and rapidly increasing in number, who are counselling violent courses merely with a view to getting rid of Unionist "dictation." They urge that the recent elections (and above all Saturday's election) have proved that Unionism is "played out" as an electoral force, and that as far as the constituencies are concerned the fight is really proceeding on old-fashioned lines. In a general election the Unionists would be exterminated; and they say if Lord Salisbury were to put his foot down the Whig Unionists would be glad, with this change in view, to surrender their present claims and sink into their natural position at the tail of the Conservative party. No doubt this view chiefly with the younger and more hot-headed men in Parliament; but it is not without its adherents in the Government itself, and it is certainly very prevalent just now at the Conservative clubs. Altogether, discontent reigns supreme in the Conservative ranks.

It is indeed difficult, continues the same correspondent, to overstate the sensation which the election has produced in London. I chanced to meet one of the ablest and most respected of the Liberal Unionists at a political club, and he frankly admitted that the majority was greatly in excess of anything which he or his associates had expected. I judge from what he said, taken with what I have heard from other Unionists and from Conservatives, that the effect upon the moral position of the Government is considered even by their strongest supporters to be most disastrous. It is conjectured in political circles that the effect of these accumulated blows will be to determine Lord Salisbury on a course to which he is personally much inclined. It is expected that he will inform the Queen that he cannot satisfactorily carry on the Government unless he is reinforced by some of the Liberal Unionist leaders and that pressure from the highest quarter will be exercised on Lord Hartington to induce him to carry into effect that closer union with his Tory allies which at the Greenwich banquet he seemed to shadow forth. This is only one among countless rumours which are afloat among political cliques.

BOXING THE EARS.

DR. SAMUEL SEXTON, in an article published in the *Medical Record*, has a few wise remarks on the subject of boxing the ears. He has upon his records fifty-one cases in which the ear has been injured by blows of the open hand or fist. Of these thirty-one were males, and twenty females. Of the males, thirteen had been boxed upon the right ears, thirteen upon by the left, and three upon both ears. One was kicked by a companion upon the left ear while bathing, and the right ear of another was injured by having the head violently squeezed between the hands of another person. Of the females, fourteen were struck upon the left ear, and six upon the right. Five of the women were assaulted by their husbands. Of the entire number eight were boxed in play, four by school teachers, two by parents, and one, a fervent lover, by his sweetheart. Several cases occurred among pugilists, and others were due to assaults and brawls. The nature of the injuries varied to a considerable degree. One had inflammation of the ear with suspicion of intracranial trouble. He had had a running of the ear for twelve years, following a blow upon that organ. This patient subsequently died of brain disease.

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THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE Admiralty on Saturday, Aug. 13, issued the official report of the recent naval manœuvres. The movements of the different squadrons are detailed at great length and minuteness. The engagements in the Channel between Admirals Fremantle and Hewett, and the occupation of the Thames estuary by the former, have already been sufficiently described. The verdict of the umpires is that the attacking squadron was completely successful in the attack on Falmouth, while, at the Nore, the defending force had the best of it. As soon as the defending squadron, under Sir W. Hewett, passed the North Foreland, which occurred at 10-15 a. m. an action could only have been avoided by Rear-Admiral Fremantle manœuvring among the shoals, because the entrance is nearer to the North Foreland than to the Nore. To make sure of avoiding an action, Rear-Admiral Fremantle should have weighed before 10-15 a.m., when he would have had at the outside three hours in which to do material damage to Sheerness and the neighbourhood. Admiral Fremantle had intended to leave the Curlew to act as look-out ship at the North Foreland, in order to insure that he should be warned in time to effect his escape without fighting an action; but the accident on board the ship prevented this being done and the Archer was not sent back soon enough. It has been stated more than once in the press that Rear-Admiral Fremantle was unable to effect his escape to the North Sea through not having been supplied with the necessary charts. This statement is inaccurate as he was supplied with the necessary charts to enable him to have escaped into the North Sea. The operation of B Squadron under Commodore Fitzroy who sailed up St. George's Channel to the Mersey which was defended by Admiral Baird were not very decisively in favour of either side. The C Squadron which was under Colonel Markham was dispatched to carry out a serious of operations on the North-West Coast of Ireland, successfully repulsed an attempt to enter the Firth of Clyde, after a severe series of engagements near Ailes Craig. The attacking squadron was beaten back, and obliged to flee into the Irish Channel. Here a great deal of English commercial ships were supposed to be captured, and British commerce was seriously hampered. Finally however, the whole of the attacking fleet except one ship was taken. Attacks by a torpedo flotilla of the Rattlesnake class and twenty first-class torpedo boats, under the command of Captain Long, on the squadron which had assembled at Spithead and Portland, after the operations at sea, brought the manœuvre to a close. The idea was that the ironclads had been forced into harbour for coal, provisions, or for some other reason, and that the enemy having obtained this information, had taken the opportunity to attack him with his torpedo boats at Spithead. The defence depended entirely on the patrolling gun and torpedo boats and the nets of the ironclads, backed up by the fire of the machine and quick-firing guns. The attack was well delivered at midnight, and it is possible that some of the ships might have been damaged. On the other hand, at Portland the attack was a distinct failure, as Vice-Admiral Baird had protected himself with a boom, which was impassable to the torpedo boats, and resulted in the whole of them being put out of action. The casualties which occurred to vessels and men during the operations were as follows :—

VESSELS.

4th August.—Collingwood broke down temporarily for three-and-a-half hours at the end of which time she was able to proceed with one engine at a speed of 9 knots. The necessary repairs to the other engine could have been completed in thirty-six hours by the ship's artificers.

Same day, the Inflexible had to stop for one hour to repack a piston, and the Sultan for half-an-hour to repack valves.

On the 1st, the port engine of the Mohawk became disabled, and as the repairs could not be carried out efficiently at sea, she was ordered to proceed to Plymouth.

On the same day the starboard engine of the Amphion broke down temporarily, and the repairs were not completed for some hours. During this time her speed was reduced to ten knots. Subsequently she was stopped for one hour to avoid a similar accident to the port engine. The under water valve in connection with the supply to the main fire-engine was broken, and the whole had to be plugged by a diver.

The boiler tubes of the Curlew became so leaky that it was necessary to leave her at Sheerness for repairs.

On the 6th four of the torpedo boats attached to the flotillas in the Irish Channel had to put into Milford for minor repairs, and one of the torpedo boats attached to Admiral Hewett's squadon broke down temporarily, but was in a short time made efficient by artificers.

ACCIDENTS TO MEN.

Four men in the Curlew, and two in the Black Pince were merely injured from the same cause, the explosion of blank ammunition, firing from the four-barrelled one-inch Nordenfeldt gun.

IS THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA A MYTH?

THE Abbé Larrieu, formerly a missionary in China, has published a pamphlet on the Great Wall of China, to demonstrate that it does not and has never existed. The popular belief is that this wall stretches for about 800 leagues across China, from the sea to the province of Kansu, that it is wholly constructed of cut stone, and 30 cubits high by 12 broad. It is believed to run straight on regardless of obstacles, going down valleys and up mountains, without a break, except such as time has made, along its whole course. This notion originated with a Jesuit named Martini, who visited China about 1650, and his description was followed by subsequent writers. M. Larrieu has lived for several years under what would have been the shadow of the Great Wall had there been one; he has studied the writings of recent writers—especially Abbé Huc—who have crossed the line of the alleged wall in various places; he has likewise studied the Chinese history of the subject. and his conclusion are as follow :—(1) The term "Great Wall" is at the bottom of all the misunderstanding, and it comes from the Chinese expression "the wall of the ten thousand *li*;" (2) as described by Matmi and other writers who have copied him, this wall does not and never did exist; (3) a Chinese Emperor undoubtedly did conceive the idea of a great wall from the Gulf of Liao-Long on the east to Kansu on the west; and this, though never realised, had a beginning; (4) all along the proposed line of the wall square towers of earth, or of earth faced with brick, were constructed at considerable distances from each other, but these were never joined together by a way as was originally intended. In some of the defiles along the route there are walls, but these were intended to close these particular passages, or they are merely the walls of villages and are not parts of a larger scheme. Hence the only part of the scheme of the Great Wall carried out was the construction of these scattered towers; the rest never went beyond the brain that conceived it; it was never more than a fancy, and it is how a myth. This huge Chinese wall, says Abbe Larrieu, is a huge Chinese lie, and, as for the million soldiers which were said to guard it night and day, they are myths likewise.

RECENT AFFAIRS IN SERVIA.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has receiver the following from a well-informed resident in Belgrade :—Judging from the English newspapers that we see in this country, you seem to have received little information with regard to the terrible events that have recently taken place in Servia. The first bloody collision occurred at Demotovitza, Tagodina district, on the 10th of July. The military authority has convoked there for military supervision all men belonging to the first and second calling of the army—peasants, artisans, and citizens. The partizans of the new Government were elated and rather heated by the wine and brandy served freely by some unknown hands. The report was spread that the Czar had expressed the wish to the Queen while she was in the Crimea that all the Progressionists in Servia should be on the first favourable occasion murdered. This report made a deep impression on the enthusiastic and halitypay supporters of the Russian policy, and from abuse and quarrel very soon both parties took to arms, and a regular fight ensued. Some twelve Progressionists were killed, and many more wounded. This was a signal for the outbreak of outrages all over the eastern part of Servia, where the friends of Russia and the exile dynasty are numerous. Within a very short space of time the fields and the houses of the most prominent Progressionists were destroyed, and their cattle killed or carried away. For a week or ten days it looked as if the Irish Moonlighters had taken possession of Servia. But in some cases the outrages were most shockingly cruel. In the village of Suhotinza, in the Alexilitz district, not only the mayor of the village—a Progressionist in his political creed—has been murdered, but his wife also and his four children, the youngest being two years of age, were massacred in cold blood. In many villages the most prominent Progressionists have had their ears or noses or both, cut off. In Jovatz the Progressionist member of the municipal board—Blagoye—had his left hand cut off, while the mayor narrowly escaped with life, leaving his property to destruction. In the Ribari the Progressionist leaders, Basil Jovanitch and Zivan Miletic, were attacked by a mob shouting death to Ristitch and Russia and had their throats cut. The Progressionist Nedelyko, of Treshnyeritzi, has died under the sticks. The same has been the case with Milenkovitch, from Kekovatz. In most of these cases the murderers have never been arrested at all, and even where they have been arrested they have been let out of prison a few days later. In other words, their arrest has been a mere blind. Every one expects a bloody revolution here.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.
AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.



Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.
Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

THE "GANDY" BELT
A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.
THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the
ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER,
Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.
THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
IS STAMPED EVERY 5 FEET WITH THE WORD "GANDY."

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PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER — OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

DINNEFORD'S — THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

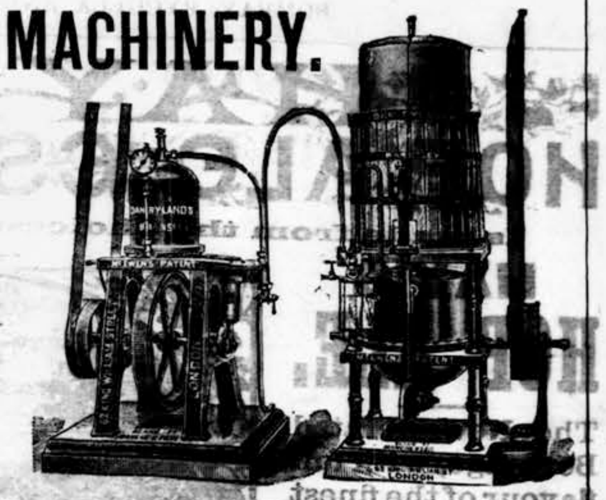
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — **MAGNESIA**

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
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Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.



NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST — FARINACEOUS FOOD
GROWING CHILDREN — INVALIDS & THE AGED
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS
TRADE MARK.

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS.
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 2 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 20 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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WE SELL NOW FOR
Rs. 100 ONE HUNDRED ONLY 100 Rs.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD AND RELIABLE OPEN FACE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case .... **Rs. 110**
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case.............................. **„ 115**

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.
THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.
SOLE AGENTS:
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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one. Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,
white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its antiseptic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.
No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.
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GRADE YOUR WHEAT
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.



FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.
The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS *is a remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron, without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*
INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.
PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).
To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
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INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating:—
INDIA, by the Lotus;
ENGLAND, by the Oak;
SCOTLAND, by the Thistle;
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These Bangles are on the spring principle, and require no joint nor snap. They are prepared in rich dead yellow gold, are supplied in Morocco cases, at Rs. 60 each, Cash.

"SOUVENIR OF IND."
NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
THE
National Flower of India.
ILLUSTRATION OF THIS BANGLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

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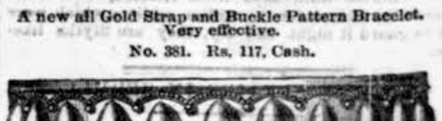


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A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet. Very effective.
No. 381. Rs. 117, Cash.



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New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45, Cash.



Rs. 4, Cash.
A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch.
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For *fichu*, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW.
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FOR SALE.
I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.
This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

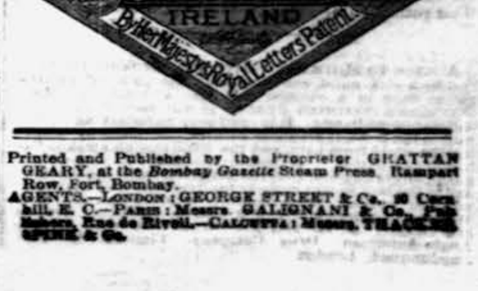
BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.
In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.
This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from
MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.
PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.
PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.
PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.
PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.
PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.
No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.
Sold by all druggists.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.
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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,
and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES OF THE SKIN, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in
Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.
It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.
In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.
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